The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM } VOL. XXVII. SATURDAY MARCH 2 1850. No. 3991 { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS — For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

THE STEAMER SHAMROCK,

IN consequence of the state of the weather, has been detained until THIS DAY, (*Saturday*) at noon.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 4046

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Packet Schooner MARY ANN will leave the Union Wharf at six o'clock This Evening, weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to
WILLIAM DALTON,
Crescent-street, Church-hill.
3903

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE FINE SCHOONER HANNAH, J. Benaud, master, having part cargo and passengers engaged will sail in a few days; this vessel has two state cabins for families; for freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, at the Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street; or, to
3931 J. CURTIS.

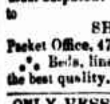
ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.

THE fine first-class Brigantine ANTARES, Captain M'Arthur, is ready to receive cargo, and will sail on Wednesday, the 6th instant. For freight or passage, having good accommodation for passengers, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
489, George-street.
Passengers to Melbourne by this vessel, will be taken from Geelong by the steamer, free of expense. 4041

FIRST MELBOURNE PACKET.

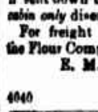
THE fine clipper packet DART, 200 tons burthen, George Bennett, master, will have her usual despatch. For freight or passage apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
*** Beds, linen, wines, beer, and spirits, of the best quality, provided on board. 3728

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
A REGULAR TRADER.



THE Brig DIANA, Captain Peake, will positively go to sea THIS AFTERNOON, weather permitting. Has room for a few packages of light freight, if sent down before twelve o'clock,—and one cabin *only* disengaged.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
4040 489, George-street.

ONLY PACKET FOR ADELAIDE.
FOLLOWING THE PHANTOM.

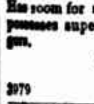


THE well-known packet EMMA, 135 tons register, will sail on the 9th instant. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 4038

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

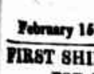
THE fast-sailing brigantine DESLANDES, 150 tons register, Philip Bertram, master, will have immediate dispatch. Has room for a small quantity of freight, and possesses superior accommodations for passengers.
E. F. JENCKEN AND CO.,
Agents,
3979 Campbell's Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.



THE fine and remarkably fast-sailing Belgian ship OCEANIE, 521 tons register, G. Radou, Commander, will sail for Auckland in a few days. For freight or passage early application is necessary to
HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
February 15. 3106

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL ON THE 11TH MARCH.



THE RAYMOND, A1 12 years, John Hart, commander, having the whole of her cargo and a large number of passengers engaged; has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For the few berths still disengaged early application is necessary to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street; or, to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
3782 King-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
TO SAIL IN MARCH.

THE FINE SHIP JOHN MUNN, 900 tons, now loading and fitting at the north end of the Circular Quay, having a great portion of her cargo and passengers already engaged, *will be punctually despatched*. For freight or passage apply to Captain Pearson, on board; to
MR. R. M. ROBEY,
George-street; or, to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
3372 Custom House.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine new Schooner ELLEN, Cooney, master, will only take four passengers, and will sail in three days. Immediate application is necessary, to the owner, Mr. Corcoran; or, to
R. T. FORD,
3900 8, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULO.

THE VELOCITY, 180 tons burthen, M'Veigh, master, will positively sail on the 10th. The thirty tons reserved by the charter party has been taken up, and only three cabin and six steerage berths are now disengaged.
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, March 2. 3989

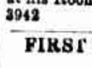
CLIPPER SHIP BALMORAL,
FOR CALIFORNIA VIA THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS by the above vessel. Those parties who have *contracts* and *agreements*, and have not yet completed their shipments, are particularly requested to send down their goods This Day, or they will be shut out.
No freight will be received unless from the passengers and persons having contracts.
One cabin, two intermediate, and five steerage berths disengaged.
3877 JOHN RICKARDS.

FIRST SHIP FOR CALIFORNIA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO;
CALLING AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

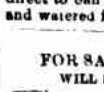
THE BALMORAL, 356 tons burthen, being under engagement to sail positively on THURSDAY, the 7th, will be the *first vessel in California*.
Passengers by this vessel will not be crowded or incommoded, as but a limited number will be taken, and her provisions will be of the best description.
One cabin, one intermediate, and four steerage berths disengaged.
Passengers are requested to report themselves at the Water Police Office, also pay the balance of their passage-money.
For passage only apply to the undersigned, at his Rooms, George-street.
3942 JOHN RICKARDS.

FIRST SHIP FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT.
CARRIES A SURGEON.



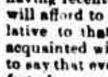
THE splendid first-class frigate-built ship UNA, 1000 tons, William Henry Causzar, commander, loading in front of the Custom House, Circular Wharf.
This fine ship has most spacious, healthy 'tween decks, having upwards of eight feet space from deck to deck.
Passengers for the Gold Country are invited to come on board, and inspect her unrivalled accommodations.
The after part of the 'tween decks is fitted up for a superior class of passengers, with enclosed berths, at a small advance on the steerage passage.
Ten days allowed for passengers to remain on board at San Francisco.
Persons residing in the country can secure berths by sending a deposit to
CAPTAIN CAUSZAR,
Circular Wharf;
Or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Passengers are requested to pay up the remainder of their passage-money on or before the 8th March instant, and get printed receipts, and to send their freights down without further delay, to prevent disappointment, as the vessel is fast filling up.
ADVANTAGES TO PASSENGERS BY THIS SHIP.
As a detention of several weeks must necessarily occur by vessels touching at the Islands, Captain Causzar has determined to proceed direct to San Francisco, being fully provisioned and watered for the voyage. 4032

CALIFORNIA.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
WILL SAIL ON THE 15TH MARCH.



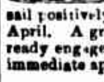
THE well-known packet brig LOUISA, 182 tons, William N. Millton, commander.
This vessel has very superior accommodations for *cabin passengers*. Captain Millton having recently returned from San Francisco, will afford to passengers every information relative to that country. To those who are acquainted with the "Louisa," it is needless to say that everything conducive to the comfort of passengers will be put on board. *For cabin passage only*, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
3988 Queen-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



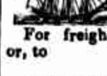
THE brig PORTENIA, 559 tons burthen, will be ready to receive cargo on Wednesday next, and will sail positively for the above port on the 1st April. A great portion of her freight is already engaged; parties are requested to make immediate application, to
A. MILATOVICH,
No. 487, George-street.
N.B.—Parties are requested to inspect her excellent accommodations; she will take only a limited number in the Cabin, and nine Steerage passengers. 4070

FOR MANILA DIRECT.



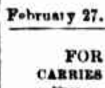
THE fine A1 barque SYMMETRY, 400 tons burthen, Charles Young, Commander.
For freight or passage apply on board; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George street. 3508

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
WILL SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.



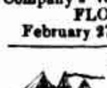
THE fine River built Ship MINERVA, A1, 860 tons register, George Coleman, Commander, laying at the Circular Quay.
Shippers are invited to inspect the accommodation this vessel affords for carrying horses, offering an opportunity from her spacious 'tween decks and thorough ventilation, seldom to be met with.
Early application is necessary, as she will only carry a limited number: the greater portion of which is already engaged.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to
L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street.
February 27. 3158

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON.



THE fine first-class British built barque HONDURAS, 500 tons, Henry Courtenay Cayzer, commander, is now a full ship, and will sail on the 5th March. As only two cabins are disengaged, early application is necessary, to Captain Cayzer, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
February 27. 3991

FOR LONDON.



THE fine teak-built Ship MARION, A1, 684 tons, Chas. W. M. S. M'Kerlie, H. C. S., Commander, is now receiving cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will meet with despatch. Carries a Surgeon, and can accommodate a few passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
J. B. METCALFE;
or,
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
March 1. 395

FOR LONDON.

THE new frigate-built ship ANGLIA, A1 for thirteen years, 500 tons register, Charles Gardner, Commander. This fine vessel is now on her first voyage, and is one of a series of vessels building expressly for the Australian trade, and has performed one of the quickest trips on record, having been only fifty-nine days from Madeira to Hobart Town.
Her accommodations for passengers are of the first description, and she will carry an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
L. AND S. SPYER;
or
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.
February 27. 3857

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing Barque GLENBERVIE, 378 tons register, John Fullarton, commander. Has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will sail early in April. For freight or passage apply to
CAMPBELL AND CO.;
or, to
3916 ROBERT HOW.

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class ship SUCCESS, 621 tons, F. STUART, Commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail on or about the 15th March.
Has superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.
For freight or passage, apply to the Commander, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; to
BROWN AND CO.;
OR, TO
3485 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

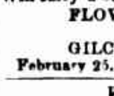
FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A 1 barque ACHILLES, 448 tons register, R. M'Ravie, commander, will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
March 1. 4063

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE splendid new ship ROMAN EMPEROR, A1, 793 tons register, William Champion, commander.
This fine vessel has now nearly all her cargo on board, and will positively sail on 16th March. Has two large poop cabins disengaged, and room for a few steerage passengers. Will carry a Surgeon. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 25. 3703

FOR LONDON.



THE fast-sailing A1 barque CATHERINE JAMIESON, 451 tons, William Hutchison, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 25. 3704

FOR LONDON,

THE frigate-built first-class ship THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, 621 tons, G. H. Heaton, Commander. A portion of her cargo being engaged, will have quick despatch.
Has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon.
Apply on board at Campbell's Wharf, to
BROWN AND CO.;
Or, to
3643 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE brig DANIEL WATSON, 209 tons burthen. Apply to the master, on board; or to
FRANCIS MITCHELL AND CO.,
3936 Lower George-street.

CALIFORNIA.
THE GOLD COUNTRY.

TO BE SOLD, a steerage passage by the first vessel to the Gold Country for a trifle more than HALF what has been paid for it, in consequence of the death of the party who took it. Apply at the Royal Admiral Hotel, Macquarie-place, near the Circular Quay. All letters to be post-paid. 3965

CALIFORNIAN NEWS

THE *PEOPLES' ADVOCATE* of THIS DAY, contains most important intelligence of the State of Affairs in California, comprising extracts from San Francisco papers, as well as private information on which implicit reliance can be placed, and notices of the welfare of numerous individuals who emigrated from this colony: full Report of the City Council Proceedings relative to the Benevolent Asylum, &c., and the usual News of the Week.
PRICE SIXPENCE.
Early application will be necessary 4055

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
No. 101 of the
VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS.
PRICE 3*d*.
Containing—A Sermon—"Sin exceeding Sinful," Practical View of God's Sovereignty. Interesting Religious Intelligence from St. Kilda—Kafirland, Remarkable Awakening among the Nestorians, BIOGRAPHY, POETRY, Bible Progress, and other interesting Extracts.
W. NATION,
Printer and Publisher,
3981 Harrington-street, Sydney.

FREE EXHIBITION!!!
STEVENS' ART UNION.

500 PRIZES.

THOSE who have not seen these BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS *(the best ever exhibited to the Australian public)* are invited to do so *early*, as the List is fast filling up, and will close about the 31st instant, when these magnificent paintings will be distributed, and the opportunity of seeing them *collectively* will be lost.
NOTE.—*If the first prize, THE FRUIT AND GAME STALL, was the only one to be obtained, it would alone be well worth the trifling risk of a Guinea, it being acknowledged by competent judges to be the most beautiful painting ever exhibited in the colony.*
W. AND F. FORD,
554, George-street,
4051 Agents for Mr. Stevens.

GROCOTT'S ART UNION EXHIBITION.

THE Evening Exhibition, advertised in yesterday's *Herald*, was postponed to Monday Evening next, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Should the weather prove favourable, the City Band will be in attendance.
J. T. GROCOTT,
Music Saloon.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
No. 51, HUNTER-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STORES OF MESSRS. FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

W. HETZER, lately arrived per Balmoral, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney and its environs, that he is now prepared to take
PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES,
upon the new and much admired principle which has so completely superseded the Daguerreotype in England.
In this style, family likenesses, groups, &c., may be taken with great facility, and upon any scale that may be required.
Specimens may be seen at the Gallery, also at Messrs. Kern and Mader's, and at Mr. J. C. Parrot's, Hunter-street.
N.B.—The terms will be found to be exceedingly moderate, and will vary according to size, &c., but every information may be obtained upon application at the Gallery.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.
No. 1, Leadenhall-street, London,
448, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CAPITAL—£200,000 in 2000 shares.
DIRECTORS.
Edward Barnard, Esq. | John B. Elin, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq. | C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq. | Richard Onslow, Esq.
John H. Capper, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.
TRUSTEES
Edward Barnard, Esq. | J. H Capper, Esq.
Edward Thomson, Esq.
BANKERS.
Union Bank of London.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Maples, Pearse, Stephens, and Maples
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.
Edward Ryley, Esq.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR SYDNEY.
John Thacker, Esq., Hon. C. D. Riddell, M.C.
A. W. Young, Esq
AUDITORS.
George Richard Griffiths, Esq.
Geoffrey Eagar, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
Dr. Wallace.
SOLICITOR.
James Norton, Esq.
SECRETARY
Robert Styles, Esq.
BANKERS.
For Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart Town,—Bank of Australasia.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.
Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent; David Sloan, Esq., Medical Referee. *Merton and Cassilis*—Michael M'Cartney, Esq., Medical Referee. *Goulburn*—John Gerard, Esq., Medical Referee. *Bathurst*—Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee. *Port Stephens*—Dr. Buchanan, Medical Referee. *Melbourne*—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; D. J. Thomas, Esq., Medical Referee. *Launceston*—Messrs. Gleadow and Henty, Agents; Dr. Pugh, Medical Referee. *Hobart Town*—Messrs. Allport and Roberts, Agents; E. S. P. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee. *Adelaide*—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.
A large subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses in the colony.
Very low rates of premium, without profits, per Table No. 4, and a Table of Rates, No. 1, with profits.
No extra premium for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.
Policies may be made payable in Australasia or in London, and altered by indorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITHOUT PROFITS.
TABLE No. IV.

AGE.	ONE YEAR.	SEVEN YEARS.	LIFE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 0 3	1 2 8	1 16 8
30	1 5 3	1 7 1	2 2 7
35	1 8 5	1 10 4	2 9 4
40	1 12 1	1 14 5	2 18 2
45	1 16 5	2 1 1	3 9 10
50	2 5 3	2 14 8	4 5 9

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITH PROFITS, PER TABLE NO. 1, FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

AGE.	LIFE.	AGE.	LIFE.	AGE.	LIFE.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
25	2 2 1	35	2 15 2	45	3 15 6
30	2 8 2	40	3 4 0	50	4 11 8

An extra premium of £1 per cent. per annum, will be charged for risk of death from casualty by collision with the aborigines, which may be assured or not, at the option of the assurer.
Prospectuses, with full table of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.
ROBERT STYLES,
3958 Secretary.

SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE to the Members of the above Society is hereby given, that a Sale of the right to advances on Shares will take place on the next monthly receiving day, Tuesday, March 12th, at 5 o'clock P.M., at the Office of the Society, 416, George-street.
Notice is also given, that the entrance fee for New Shares has been fixed at five shillings per share for the month of April, and seven shillings and sixpence for May.
The prices of New Shares, monthly payment for March inclusive—

	£ s. d.
1 Share	1 16 6
2 Ditto	3 10 0
3 Ditto	5 3 6
4 Ditto	6 17 0
5 Ditto	8 10 6
6 Ditto	10 4 0
7 Ditto	11 17 6
8 Ditto	13 11 0
9 Ditto	15 4 6
10 Ditto	16 18 0

Commencement of Society, 1st January, 1850
Limited number of Shares 500
Shares purchased in January 128
Ditto ditto in February...... 229
The Rules of the Society can be obtained, and application for Shares made, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock daily.
GEORGE L. ROBINSON,
4044 Secretary.

BARK HUTS BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, LIVERPOOL ROAD.

THIS Establishment is now in active operation. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises; or at Dixon-street, Sydney.
813 H. W. HAMILTON.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

E. O'CONNOR,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the Colonnade, Bridge-street, to those extensive premises, No. 11, five doors from George-street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, which has hitherto characterised his establishment, combined with nine years' experience in some of the first establishments at the West End, London, and his practice in this colony, together with the LOWEST POSSIBLE CHARGES, BEST MATERIALS, and WORKMANSHIP, to merit a share of their patronage.
Having received a select assortment of goods by the latest arrivals, consisting of the best West of England Broadcloths, of all shades, Summer cloths, rich Lustres, Alpaca and Cashmeres, with a superb assortment of Fancy Vesting, which he intends to sell at such unprecedented low prices as are not to be equalled in Sydney.
E. O'C. wishes to call the particular attention of clergymen to his best wool-dyed Black Cloths, which he will guarantee to be that soft, mellow, superfine, black lasting colour. As he is determined to pay particular attention to this department, those gentlemen who favour him with their orders will find general satisfaction from each garment, with remunerating prices—NOT THOSE EXORBITANT CHARGES which have been hitherto paid in this colony.
REMEMBER—No. 11, COLONNADE, BRIDGE-STREET. 3949

ST. PATRICK'S BALL

WILL be held at Mr. A. Gray's, Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street, on MONDAY, 18th March, 1850. Tickets to be had from the following Stewards: Messrs. Hogan and Caraher, Gloucester-street, and from Mr. Michael M'Mahon, at Mr. M'Cormack's, Brushware House, George-street; and Mr. Clark, hatter, George-street; Mr. M'Gee, Brickfield hill; and Messrs Edmonston and Thomson, saddlers, George-street; and from Mr. Byrne, grocer, Sussex street; and Mr. O'Dowd, York-street. Dancing to commence at nine o'clock. 4069

WEST CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society for the Show of Stock, Agricultural Produce and Implements, Wines, and miscellaneous articles, and for Ploughing Matches, will take place at Penrith, on Thursday, 21st March instant. For list of prizes, &c., vide *Herald* of date 2nd February, 9th, and 16th March, 1850.
CHARLES THOMAS WEAVER,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

DR. JAMES D. SMITH begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and vicinity) that he has commenced the practice of his profession in this city at No. 5, Bridge-street.
Sydney, March 1. 3964

TO THE CAPITALISTS OF SYDNEY, BOTH LARGE AND SMALL, AND OF THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

25 PER CENT. is considered good annual interest for money, but by purchasing at E. Campbell's Grocery Store, you make 25 per cent. in the short space of one day: of course persons having the slightest idea of economy will not neglect this unusual opportunity. If £50 only is spent you save £12 10s., which is a considerable saving. Our coffee is better than is mostly sold in the raw state, but when roasted by an entirely new method, although a very simple one, it is guaranteed of a superior flavour to any in the colony; it is roasted in a cylinder, containing but a small quantity. The heat applied not being great, and the cylinder kept in continual motion, each berry has its fair proportion. Hence arises that delicious smoothness of the taste so essentially necessary for a good cup of coffee; I call the method new because it is so in this country but those excellent judges of coffee, the TURKS, have used a similar apparatus for a considerable time. Many Grocers profess to have a method of roasting coffee with steam—it appears impossible to me: I should consider PARBOILING a more appropriate term.
Eight-pence per lb., is the price of Campbell's cylindrical roasted coffee; I dare say it seems strange how it can be sold for so little money, especially upon considering that it is only the price of inferior coffee at the generality of shops, and more especially when the public is informed that it takes a man six hours to roast but a small quantity in this manner.
A single pound may be had at this price. All other articles usually sold at a Grocer's Store, in the same proportion, both as regards price and quality.
E. CAMPBELL,
No. 3 Hunter-street,
Three doors from George-street.
P.S.—It is requested that purchasers will give their orders before Saturday, as since the new system of roasting has been adopted, the influx of customers is so great on that day, that E. C. is afraid of not paying the attention he desires; his motto being civility, and the best articles at the lowest possible price.
March 2. 3972

DUBLIN HOUSE,
NO. 455, GEORGE-STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

WOODS AND MEEHAN beg to call the attention of shippers, settlers, country storekeepers, and the public in general, to their usual large and varied assortment of Goods of almost every description, amongst which are the following—
Glass and earthenware, in endless variety
Groceries, American and colonial tobacco
Sperm and tallow candles, perfumery
Port and sherry wines
Cherry brandy—a most superior article
Stationery, saddlery, &c., &c., &c.
IN THE DRAPERY AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND THE FOLLOWING.
Print dresses, 2s. 6d. each
Working shirts, 10s. per dozen
Longcloths, 3d. per yard
Stout grey calicoes, 3d. per yard
8-4 Damasks, 1s. 4d. per yard
Good colonial tweed, 2s. 6d. per yard
Superior duck trowsers, 2s. 6d. per pair
Stout moleskin ditto, 5s. 3d. per pair
Tweed trowsers, 9s. 6d. per pair
A few colonial doeskin boots, 21s. per pair
Merino vests, 2s. each
Cotton drawers, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. each
Ditto pants, 2s. 6d. each
Men's brown socks, 3½d. per pair
Women's white hose, 5d. per pair
Ditto black ditto, 6d. per pair
Children's socks, from 1½d. ditto
Men's stout brown cotton hose, 9d. ditto
Children's Grecian boots, from 3½d. ditto
A superior lot of bobbin lace, 1½d. per yard
Gauze cap ribbon, 1½d. to 2d. per yard
The best parcel of green and black tea in Sydney, at 1*s. per lb.*
Fine old West India rum, at 7s. per gallon, in quantities not under two gallons
March 2 4064

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

C. S. HAIGH AND CO., having met with such unexampled success in this department since the opening of their new Bonnet Room, they have been tempted to purchase a very large lot, in every variety of Straw, Fancy Straw, and Tuscan, at prices which will enable them to offer a sterling article at little more than half the price charged by most houses in the Trade.
BONNETS TRIMMED AT A NOMINAL CHARGE.

NOTICE.
TO SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, BUYERS FOR CALIFORNIA OR THE ISLAND TRADE, AND ALL PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE PURCHASE OF SLOPS.
RAILWAY HOUSE, 291, PITT-STREET,

C. S. HAIGH AND CO., in addressing the above buyers, have only a few very plain words to say, and that is, that the prices quoted below will be adhered to, and that no house, wholesale or retail, will sell the undermentioned goods at so low a price for the same qualities.
Good moleskin trousers, 3s. 11½d.
Double stitched and taped, in any quantity, from one pair to one thousand, at 5s. 6d.
Extra stout cord, ditto, 5s. 11d.
Heavy blue serge shirts, 38s. 6d. the dozen
Very heavy Scotch twill shirts, full fronts, 23s. 9d. the dozen
Striped shirts, large size and good, 11s. 9d. the dozen
Regattas in every variety of pattern, in all prices
White shirts, linen fronts, ready for use, from 2s. 3d. each
Rugs, blankets, counterpanes, &c., equally cheap
With a large stock of ready-made clothing, suited for any climate.
C. S. Haigh and Co. will be proud to show intending purchasers goods according to the above list, without boring them to purchase on their first visits, feeling quite assured that they may be safely allowed to try both the merchant and the shopkeeper, without being able to equal the above goods, and that a very strong inducement, "that of saving money," will cause them to retrace their steps, and purchase from
C. S. HAIGH AND CO.,
3963 291, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.

C. S. HAIGH AND CO. have now landing from the above ship, several cases of genuine Horrocks, Miller, and Co.'s justly celebrated Longcloths, which will be sold by the piece to Families, commencing in the letter A, at 3¾d. per yard, being a lower price than they have ever been retailed at even in England.
C. S. H. and Co., while they would avoid useless and absurd puffing, think it a duty they owe to their friends, more especially in the country, to make them aware of any reduction in prices, or the arrival of new, fashionable, and useful stock. 3396

FOR SALE, at the stores of A. Dreutler, 423, George-street, Mr. James King's, of Irrawang, Raymond Terrace, celebrated white Table Wine, in three dozen cases, at reduced prices 3712

MY SWEETHEART

One day I saw (nay, don't suppose it a fable)
A Lady's Album lying on the table,
And, making rather free, I took up the book,
And open'd it at once to have a look.
'Twas fill'd with rhymes on one thing or the other,
And one was like the nursery rhyme—My Mother.
I mean to say it was like it in its style,
(And if you'll make a promise not to smile)
I'll let you hear it in a little while.

What gentleman has won my heart,
By dressing elegantly smart,
In choice attire from R. and L.'s Mart,
My Sweetheart.

Whose manly grace do I admire,
As all that I can well desire,
Through R. and L.'s beautiful attire,
My Sweetheart.

Who speaks of R. and L.'s Mart, asking,
For hats with an elastic spring,
Coats and vests, trousers, and everything,
My Sweetheart.

Who does for admiration call,
Of rich and poor, great and small,
At Party, Theatre, or Ball,
My Sweetheart.

Whom do I hope will ever buy
From Rossiter and Lazarus' superb supply,
The charge for which is never high,
My Sweetheart.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
GREAT PANTECNETHECA,
DRAPERY AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 451, GEORGE-STREET,
In returning thanks for the unbounded liberality already bestowed on them, have to inform their patrons and the public generally, that in addition to their present extensive stock, they have just received FORTY-FIVE PACKAGES of the MOST CHOICE GOODS, direct from the Manufacturers, per Prince of Wales and Achilles, and which will be ready for inspection on Monday next, the 4th instant.
Being direct importers of all articles, the proprietors can offer with confidence the following list of goods,
COURTING COMPETITION, AND COMPARISON DEFYING.

	s.	d.
Printed muslin dresses, full length, from	4	0
Rich Oregon muslins, ditto	6	0
„ Organdie ditto, ditto	7	0
„ Lustres and alpaccas, ditto	6	6
„ Silk stripe lustres, ditto, and de laine	7	6
„ Balzorine, all wool, ditto	9	0
„ Cobourgs and Orleans, per yard	0	8
„ French cashmeres, ditto	1	6
Town prints, ell wide, per yard	0	3
Ditto ditto, fast colours, full dress	1	9
Hoyle's plates, ditto	3	6
Yard wide stout longcloth, per yard	0	2½
Extra quality, per yard	0	3¼
Unbleached calicoes, per yard	0	2
8-4 Wide white sheeting, ditto	0	9
8-4 Wide unbleached ditto ditto	0	7
Horrocks's longcloth, ditto	0	4½
Stout cotton tick, ditto	0	3¼
2½ Yards white counterpanes, each	3	0
9-4 Diaper rugs, each	2	0

And every article in Family Linen, Haberdashery, &c., &c.
A most splendid assortment of ribbons, bonnets, caps, ties, &c., &c., at unheard of prices.

HOSIERY.

	s.	d.
Men's stout unbleached half-hose, per pair, from	0	4
Ditto ditto bleached, ditto ditto	0	6
Ditto ditto ditto hose	0	7
Ditto ditto unbleached hose	0	7
Women's fine white ditto	0	6
Ladies' super silk hose	3	0
Children's socks, per pair	0	2
Gentlemen's lambs'-wool under shirts	2	0
Ditto unbleached cotton ditto	1	6
Ditto ditto ditto pants, and drawers	1	6
Gentlemen's fine longcloth shirts, full linen trimmed	2	0

A great quantity on hand ready for immediate use.

	s.	d.
Gentlemen's rowing and yachting shirts, full fronts, commencing at	1	6
Very heavy Scotch twill shirts, per dozen	22	0
Ditto ditto striped cotton ditto, ditto	13	0

READY MADE CLOTHING.
One of the Proprietors superintends this department, and being practically acquainted with the cutting and fitting of all garments, gentlemen paying a visit to this establishment will perceive at one glance the superior cut and style to any hitherto offered in this colony.

	s.	d.
Jean, holland, and drill coats, from	3	0
Plain and fancy fishing ditto	4	0
Ditto ditto gambroon ditto	6	6
Rich lustre and alpaca ditto	8	0
Ditto Russell cord ditto	10	6
Superfine cashmerette ditto	14	0
Ditto grogram, a very stout article	12	0
Fancy Chinese drill	7	0
Mixed croton and grogram ditto	8	0
West of England doeskin shooting coats	12	0

TROUSERS.

	s.	d.
Men's stout English and Colonial tweed trousers, per pair, from	8	0
Ditto superfine doeskin ditto	10	0
Ditto black and drab cassimeres	9	0
Ditto superfine black West of England doeskin, equal to bespoke	16	6
MEN'S *double-stitched* MOLESKIN TROUSERS	5	0
Good stout mole trousers, from	3	6

Waistcoats, from One Shilling, to the most recherché fabrics manufactured.
Every article of Boys' and Youths' Clothing, at equally low prices.
The BESPOKE Department will contain nothing but the very best materials, *and cut by artists of well-known celebrity.*

MOURNING
TO ANY EXTENT AT FIVE HOURS' NOTICE.
A SUIT COMPLETE
Consisting of Coat, Vest, and Trousers, for TWO POUNDS.

An extensive assortment of Gentlemen's socks, silk and satin neckerchiefs, braces, town printed, corahs, &c., &c.

In conclusion, the Proprietors have only to state, each department will be found replete, and constantly added thereto, by fresh arrivals.
N.B.—The wholesale branch carried on as usual in the Warehouses at the rear of the premises.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—451, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BANK.
ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
4065 Proprietors.

100 TRUNKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES ON SALE,
AT THE GOLDEN BOOT,
545, GEORGE-STREET.

A. BREMNER begs to inform his friends and customers, that he has received, per late arrivals, a large and well assorted stock of Gents', Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of the best London makers, and at very low prices, consisting of gents' Wellington, Clarence, Albert, and Cossack dress and walking boots, shoes and pumps, strong kip boots; ladies' cloth, cashmere, and lasting boots; white and black satin, black and bronze kid, patent Spanish cordovan and lasting shoes, double and single soled; cordovan cork soled ditto, gents' and ladies' goloshes and clogs, Indiarubber goloshes, youths' boots, shoes, and pumps; children's boots and shoes from one to thirteen.
A large assortment of colonial made boots and shoes on sale, and made to order on the shortest notice.
Shipping supplied. 4060

RANKIN'S CHEESE.

JUST RECEIVED, a prime batch of CHEESE, from RANKIN's celebrated dairy. For sale only
At A. DAVY'S,
550, George-street,
Pagoda Lamp, opposite the Bank of Australasia.
CAUTION — To prevent *imposition*, GR is branded upon each Cheese—*none genuine without*. 3886

GOOD BUTTER.

RABY ROLL BUTTER
Mount Keera roll butter
Camden roll butter
Wollongong fresh butter
Ditto salt, from 10d. (ten-pence) per lb. to one shilling per lb.
Ask for DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
Pagoda Lamp, 550, George-street,
Near Jamison-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
☞ A prime lot of Melbourne butter, well adapted for shipping, and warranted to keep a voyage. 3967

BATHURST CHEESE.

JUST RECEIVED, a prime lot of the above, quite equal to Ranken's,
On sale at
G. FLOWER'S,
Grocery and Provision Warehouse,
3970 Glebe House, Parramatta-street.

TO FAMILIES, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Lower George-street,—
Maize, best quality
90-day ditto
Cape barley
English ditto
Oats, best Hobart Town
Bran, by the bag or ton
Hydraulic compressed hay, oaten
Ditto ditto lucerne
Oaten and lucerne chaff
Prime mess beef
Ship biscuit
Real Scotch oatmeal
Wheat, for poultry and miller's use
Potatoes, very superior, in small packages
Seed ditto
Onions, a fine sample
Ditto ditto for seed.
WILLIAM BRADY,
3975 Opposite the *Herald* Office.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Fine white China sugar, ex Arabia, in clean double bags, suitable for grocers' purposes
Also,
Very superior new congou, ex Arabia, in chests and half-chests.
THACKER AND CO.,
2919 541, George-street.

ROCK SALT.
JUST LANDED, EX EMMA.

ROCK SALT, in large lumps, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned.
THOS TAYLOR,
Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse,
3863 452, George-street.

REGAN'S KANGAROO SKINS.

KIP, calfskins, sole leather, black and brown harness, and every description of colonial leather, at very low prices, on sale by the undersigned.
THOMAS HOPKINS,
3985 78, King-street.

BOILING-DOWN POTS.

LANDED, ex Glenbervie, and selling by the undersigned—
300 Gallons }
250 „ } new construction
200 „ }
3976 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

TO BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

600 BALTIC DEALS on sale by the undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers.
WM. BEAUMONT,
4043 Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Baker's Business. Apply to Messrs. THOMAS BARKER and Co., Steam Mills, Sussex-street. 3821

560 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE by Private Contract, a Farm, containing 560 acres, with full frontage to George's River. It is bounded on one side by Salt Pan Creek, and on the other by Reilly's Creek, and about twelve miles from Sydney. It is so situated that a small sum expended in fencing would enclose it. It has a frontage to deep water, and every convenience for the shipping of timber. For terms apply to Mr. JOHN RICKARDS, Auctioneer, George-street.

MONEY.

£6,000 AND UPWARDS to be lent in one sum or otherwise, for either short or long periods. To avoid the expense of mortgage deeds, the money will be advanced on collateral security. Enquire for WILLIAM NASH, Esq., at Mr. R. D. O'REILLY's, King-street. 4068

TALLOW.

MESSRS. J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE are buyers of Tallow in any description of package, and in any quantity, for CASH.
Leather Manufactory,
George-street, Sydney.
March 1. 3978

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of the above.
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
King-street, November 16. 78

HIDES, HORNS, AND BONES.

THE undersigned are CASH purchasers, *at the highest market price*, of HIDES, salted or fresh, fit for exportation or home manufacture, and of Ox and Cow HORNS, SHANK BONES, and Hoofs.
J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE,
Leather Manufactory,
1111 George-street, Sydney.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.
J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler,
376, Pitt-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

March 1.—Miranda, schooner, 127 tons, Captain Bentley, for Port Albert. Passengers—Messrs. Bodmin, Hawkins, Martin, Jones, Thomas, Cornish, Baker, Rogers, Dillon, Kinneard, Farrell, and Hill.

March 1.—Pioneer, whaling barque, 231 tons, Captain Hathaway, for the South Sea Fishery.

March 1.—Rodman, American whaling barque, 371 tons, Captain Allyn, for the South Sea Fishery.

CLEARANCES.

March 1.—Moctezuma, American whaling barque, 436 tons, Captain Tower, for the South Sea Fishery.

March 1.—Shamrock, steamer, 200 tons, Captain Gilmore, for Twofold Bay, Port Phillip, and Launceston. Passengers—Mr. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and two children, Miss Smith, Mr. T. Lamb, Mr. C. H. Cleemberg, Mrs. O'Reily, Miss Williams, Mr. Levey, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Wade, Mrs. Larnach, two children, and servant, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. W. Walker, Captain M'Lean, Messrs. M'Lean, Callaghan, Meehan, Stroud, Kennedy, and Baines, Mrs. Stroud and child, Mrs. Kennedy and three children, Mrs. Browne and four children.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 1.—Bride, 19, Bowden, from the Hawkesbury, with 185 bushels wheat, 100 bushels oats, 7000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles; Neptune, 15, Lucey, from Brisbane Water, with 6000 feet timber, 14,500 shingles; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 150 bags wheat, 40 bags potatoes, 54 kegs butter, 8 casks ale, 12 trusses hay, 20 pigs, 10 calves; Trial, Bamford, from the Hunter, with 1250 bushels wheat; Traveller's Bride, 32, Lethbridge, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, from Morpeth, with 68 casks tallow, 17 tons flour, 213 bushels wheat, 16 trusses hay, 43 pigs, 41 bags bran, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 1.—Effort, 47, Thompson, for Wide Bay, with sundries; Traveller's Bride, 32, Lethbridge, for Newcastle, in ballast; Bee, 12, Coulson, for Kiama, with sundries; Ranger, 60, Shorter, for Moreton Bay via Newcastle, in ballast; Midas, 32, Young, for Newcastle, in ballast; Adventure, 22, Peters, for the Hunter, with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Neptune, 15, Lucey, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Currency Lass, 20, Ringland, for Camdenhaven, with sundries; Twin Sisters, 26, Downer, for Newcastle, in ballast; Rover, 16, Shaw, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

March 1.—Moctezuma, American whaling barque, 436 tons, Captain Tower, for the South Sea Fishery; 76 barrels sperm oil, and 1533 barrels black oil, Order.

PORT PHILLIP.

Arrivals.—February 19. Douglass, barque, from Adelaide: 20. Cornhill, barque, 370 tons, Captain J. Austin, from London, 16th November. Passengers — Messrs. Grant, Sparks, and Henton; Simlah, barque, from Adelaide. 21. Auriga, barque, 231 tons, Captain W. Harries, from Plymouth, 9th November. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Burns and daughter.

Departures.—February 21. Lilias, for Sydney: Cecilia, for Port Fairy; Rebecca, for Hobart Town.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the St George, this evening at 6; and by the Eliza, on Tuesday evening, at 6.

For Hobart Town.—By the Union, this evening, at 6.

For Auckland.—By the Mos, this evening at 6.

An English brig, the name of which we have not yet been able to learn, escaped seizure under the new excise laws of California, by resorting to a very clever ruse. These new laws are in some respects so stringent, that very many of the vessels which arrive there for the purposes of a fair traffic, find that the greater portion of their cargo is contraband in consequence of some trifling regulation as to packages, &c., not having been complied with. The brig alluded to was in this position, but finding that such was the case, her captain ran to a considerable distance up the river, and hiring a number of hands, speedily landed her cargo; which was already sold. The American authorities, in the mean time, ascertained what was going on, and despatched a vessel of war to seize the delinquent, but the captain of the brig was equal, it would appear, to any exigency. Having got rid of the cargo, he proceeded to make such alterations in her mainmast and its rigging as were necessary to make his brig into a schooner, and he treated her sides to a new coating of paint, placing at the same time a fresh name on her stern. Having thus changed the aspect of his vessel, he boldly stood down the river to meet the American, which was coming up to overhaul him. Of course he was spoken by the latter, who enquired very affectionately after the whereabouts of the offending brig, and was referred by his wily communicant to a vessel of somewhat similar rig, which was lying a considerable distance up the river. The American swallowed the bait, and the brig thus escaped scatheless.

The Rose steamer passed H.M. schooner Bramble yesterday evening two miles north of Broken Bay, working to the southward.

The Lord Stanley, from Plymouth November 11, and the Statesman, from Plymouth November 25th, arrived at Adelaide on the 12th ult.

The Spartan will take a quantity of coals on board at Newcastle, and then proceed to Launceston to fill up with cargo for California. The Favourite has commenced taking in her coal.

The Coquette, from Sydney, and Thomas Lord, from New Zealand, had arrived at San Francisco prior to the 1st January. The Spencer cleared out for Sydney on the 31st December.

Loss of the Arpenteur.—The Emma Sherratt brought the unwelcome intelligence on Sunday of the loss of this vessel on Cham's Beach, near King George's Sound, while taking in a cargo of oil. She parted her cable during the prevalence of a strong gale from the north-east, and being driven ashore became a total wreck. No lives were lost. She is stated to be fully insured. Mr. Owen, the captain and owner, arrived in the Emma Sherratt.—*South Australian.*

The Broadaxe, lately arrived from Guernsey, is reported to have been purchased by a party for £1000, for the Californian trade.—*Ibid.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

March.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High Water morn	High Water even.
2	SATURDAY	5 41	6 19	9 46	10 6
3	SUNDAY	5 42	6 18	10 23	10 41

Moon's last quarter, 10·6 A.M., March 6.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, March 2,

Will be presented, a Drama, entitled JOHN OVERY, THE MISER OF SOUTHWARK FERRY. John Overy, Mr. Rogers; Shotbolt, Mr. Arabin; Baron Fitzgeffrey, Mr. Hydes; Bosk, Mr. F. Howson; Wolstand, Mr. Spencer; Tristan, Mrs. F. Willis; Mary Overy, Mrs. Guerin. After which, the Interlude of MAMMON AND GAMMON. Mr. Jacob Featherdown, Mr. Rogers; Le Compte de Daffadowndilliere, Mr. Arabin; Mr. Augustus Copperbrown, Mr. Hydes; Joseph Smudge, Mr. F. Howson; Miss Featherdown, Mrs. Gibbs; Julia, Miss Hart; Betsy Smirk, Madame Torning. To conclude with the Extravaganza, entitled THE ENCHANTED ISLE.

We are requested to direct attention to John G. Cohen's sale, this day, at Armstrong's yard, superior bred mares, from the stud of C. A. Wilson, Esq., without reserve. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to call the attention of tailors and men's mercers to Mr. W. G. Moore's sale of London bankrupt stock, which will be sold this morning, on the premises of Mr. Charles Moore, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.—*Communicated.*

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

'BLACKWOOD' ON TRANSPORTATION.

In another part of our present issue we give a copious extract from an article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for November, on the Transportation Question. Hackneyed as this subject has now become, we return to it with undisguised reluctance; but having no wish to check free discussion, even when the argument is levelled against our own opinions, we have thought it right to place before our readers the views entertained by a journal so able and so influential as the one of which "Christopher North" is the tutelar genius.

Within the last twelvemonth there have been two articles on this question in the *Edinburgh Review*, to both of which we devoted some attention. Whether the writer of those articles is also the writer of the one in *Blackwood*, we do not pretend to know; but certainly, as far as our recollection serves us, there appears in the latter a strong family likeness to the former. To say that even Old Ebony, with all his resources of eloquence, and wit, and statistical information, advances nothing new, is only to say, what we believe to be the plain truth, that the theme has been exhausted. The effusions put forth in the current literature of the day, whether British or colonial, on either side of this *vexata questio*, are substantially nothing more than reiterations of what had been said a hundred times before. So with *Blackwood*. We perceive in his long dissertation no originality either of fact, of argument, of suggestion, or of thought. He treads in a beaten track, and on either hand points out old familiar objects.

He specifies three things as being necessary to render the introduction of penal labour into a colony an advantage to the colonists. The first is, that the convicts sent out should be for the most part instructed in some simple rural art or occupation, of use in the country into which they are to be transplanted. This is stale. The model prisons of England, from Pentonville downwards, have for some years past been "great houses of industry." But how the simple rural art or occupation most in request in the Australian colonies, that of tending large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, is to be practically taught within the walls of a jail, *Blackwood* does not inform us. He does inform us, however, lower down, that "imprisonment scarcely ever works any reformation in the moral character or habits of a prisoner, whatever improved skill in handicraft it may put into his fingers." We firmly believe this; and believing it, we have no faith in the reformatory nostrums administered in these "great houses of industry."

The second condition is, that the convicts sent out to the colonies should in general be beginners in crime, and a small number of them only hardened in depravity. Why the colonies should be expected to receive as a boon, or be required to endure as a bane, even a small number of villains *hardened* in depravity, is more than with our notions of common sense and common justice we can at all understand. Neither do we see very clearly what benefit the mother country is to derive from transportation, if in general she is to banish only the comparatively untainted of her criminals, and to retain the great bulk of her finished desperadoes within her own bosom. The relaxation of the penal code of the United Kingdom within the last few years, by which transportation has been substituted for death as the penalty of nearly every crime except "wilful and inexcusable murder," has operated in a way altogether unfavourable to the theory of banishment here propounded. It has had, as the writer states, a most pernicious influence on the class of convicts who have been subsequently sentenced to transportation, having altered much for the worse the class of criminals now subjected to that highest of secondary punishments. "The men who were formerly hanged are now for the most part transported; and those formerly transported are now imprisoned." But the writer does not seem to be aware how these facts clash with his own theory. Under the relaxed system of penal jurisprudence, young beginners in crime are rarely if ever ordered for transportation, short terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, being deemed an adequate atonement for offences of the lighter character, or committed for the first time; while those upon whom sentence of transportation is pronounced are for the most part those hardened and oft convicted culprits who would formerly have been consigned to the gallows. The theory is therefore altogether visionary. To render it otherwise, it would be necessary for the penal code, not exactly to retrace its steps, but to perform the strange prank of attaching the heaviest penalty to the lightest crimes, and the lightest penalty to the heaviest crimes—transporting young beginners, and simply imprisoning the hardened and incurable!

The third and last condition of our utopian theorist is, that convicts transplanted to the colonies should be preserved in a due proportion, never exceeding a fourth or a fifth, to the free and untainted settlers. The reason assigned for this limitation is thus expressed: "Transportation is a curse when the convicts sent out are so numerous, and the free settlers so few, that the former forms a large proportion of the community compared to the latter, and when their habits are those of hardened and irreclaimable criminals, instead of youthful novices in crime. If they become a majority, certain ruin may be anticipated to the colony thus flooded with crime." Most true; but is the converse true also? Because convicts in the majority would be a curse, does it follow that convicts in a minority would be a blessing? The people of New South Wales take the liberty of thinking otherwise. Had the question been merely one of *degrees*, we should admit that the writer has made out his case. There is no disputing that few evils are less intolerable than many—that hundreds of transported convicts are less injurious to the community into which they are introduced than thousands. But with the inhabitants of this country the question is not, many or few, but *any* or *none?* We should rather say, this *was* the question. But they have settled it. They have pondered it deeply, and by their own protests and petitions, and through the medium of their constitutional representatives, have made known to the British Government that they will have neither many nor few, neither "hardened criminals" nor "youthful novices."

Having stated his three conditions, Old Ebony lays it down as a corollary not to be disputed, that under these conditions, the introduction of convicts into a colony will *always* prove a *blessing*, and will be *hailed as a boon.* We have seen what his premises are worth. He would have the convicts taught rural occupations in a jail; himself acknowledging that "imprisonment scarcely ever works any reformation on the moral character or habits of a prisoner." He would transport in general the beginners in crime, and only a small number of hardened offenders; himself showing that under the relaxations of modern jurisprudence, transportation is a penalty from which beginners are exempt, and to which the hardened and the atrocious are alone consigned. Of these desperate and irreclaimable offenders he would send to the colonies—for as law and usage now stand he could send none others—in the proportion of one to every four or five of the free and untainted settlers. And transportation, moulded and fashioned after the matchless wisdom of these conditions, would prove a blessing to the colonies, and be hailed as a boon!—O Christopher, Christopher, betake thee to thy crutch!

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

London papers to the 18th November had been received at Melbourne *via* Adelaide.

The Queen had recovered from her late illness. The Queen Dowager still continued alarmingly ill.

Colonel Chatterton had been elected member for Cork, beating the repeal member by 263 votes.

The following are the only extracts which are given.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The Wool Markets.—Last week's imports of wool into London were confined to 620 bales from Algoa Bay, 190 from the Cape, 78 from Bombay, 148 from Hamburgh, 3 from Jamaica, 349 from Odessa, and 6 from Ostend, together with 40 from Ireland. The private market is by no means heavily supplied with other foreign or colonial qualities, but the quantity of English offering is large. For most kinds the demand is in a sluggish state, and late rates are hardly supported.—*Devonport Telegraph, November* 17.

The Tallow Trade.—Since our last report the demand for most kinds of tallow has ruled steady, and a full average amount of business has been transacted at full prices. The delivery last week was 3071, the imports only 199 casks. To-day P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 3d., and for forward delivery 36s. 9d per cwt. Town tallow is 37s. per cwt. nett cash; rough fat 2s. per 8 lbs. Letters from St. Petersburgh to the 1st instant state that small parcels of fine P. Y. C. had changed hands at 100 roubles, at which the market closed. A few parcels had sold for delivery in August, at 112 roubles with hard money.—*Devonport Telegraph, November* 17.

SWAN RIVER.

The Legislative Council of Swan River was opened on the 20th December, with the following speech from Governor Fitzgerald. The Bill referred to by His Excellency appears to have been passed without opposition, and almost without remark:—

Gentlemen,—I have convened you at this early period, in consequence of the altered character given to this colony by Her Majesty having thought fit by Order in Council to proclaim Western Australia a place where it is lawful to send transported convicts.

You will bear in mind, Gentlemen, that, as the law stands, this proclamation was a necessary preliminary to enable Her Majesty's Government to meet the wishes of the settlers, so generally expressed in approval, of a supply of 100 men from the reforming prison of Pentonville.

This measure, accompanied by such an influx of labour, is one I confess to entertain no apprehensions from; on the contrary, I anticipate great and lasting good by its relieving the rate of the labour universally complained of by the proprietor and farming body, as at present out of their reach from its disproportion to the value of produce.

I lament, if any have taken alarm at this measure, as one tending to introduce a class of persons in or about their abodes—of previous habits dangerous to the morals of all they hold dear; but when it is considered that Earl Grey has distinguished Western Australia by not sending one of these convicted persons to this colony, until he had the sanction of the settlers for so doing. I trust so flattering a consideration on his Lordship's part will be viewed by the community at large, as an earnest that none will be sent among us but such as have given continued and sincere proofs of contrition for the past, and a consequent determination of amendment for the future.

If such be the character of these exiles, where is the cause of alarm? I am of opinion it will rest entirely with the settlers themselves by their mode of working this measure, whether it be for good or evil as I have little doubt that with fair and considerate treatment, these persons will prove as obedient and useful to their employers as any class of our community.

In support of this view, what I ask, has been the general conduct of the Parkhurst lads who are out of their apprenticeship, have arrived at the years of discretion—and are now in the pay of the settlers? I believe it will be found they figure as rarely in police reports as any other class of the community, simply, it is to be hoped, because they have seen the error of their past life, and are satisfied with the amount of remuneration they receive from their present employers—and why should not similar motives and similar stimulations influence the conduct of those expected exiles, who will be as free to make their own terms on landing according to their calling and abilities as any other persons in the colony.

But if, gentlemen, contrary to every expectation I entertain, these men should, by reverting to their old practices, prove themselves unmindful of the gracious boon conferred upon them in exile by Her Majesty, the ordinance that will be submitted for your approval during this session, invests the authorities with such powers as will enable them at once to crush any tendency of the kind, and I pledge myself, should such a necessity exist, the government will not be wanting in the prompt exercise of these powers, in giving protection to all.

With reference to the wives of the married men, who I have reason to think will be about a moiety of the number sent, the British Government is prepared, when half the passage money is lodged by their husbands here or by their friends or relatives in the proper quarter at home, to make good the other half of the passage and send them to Western Australia without delay.

The colonists will further bear in mind that Her Majesty's Government is pledged to send here an equal number of free emigrants to those of the convicts, whenever the latter repay the amount of their passage.

Looking at all the ultimate advantages of this arrangement I find, we, in the first instance, obtain 100 exiles; secondly, fifty married women, and lastly, 100 free emigrants; all without cost to this colony. Surely this will prove a great boon under our present circumstances. I think further observation is unnecessary.

I have therefore, Gentlemen, the honour to lay on the table the despatches of Earl Grey on this important subject, by which you will perceive the whole state and condition of these convicts, as contemplated during the term of their sentence, is laid down in the clearest manner by his Lordship.

CALIFORNIA.

We have received San Francisco newspapers to the 1st January, extracts from which will be found in the next page. We have also received the following communication from "our own Correspondent," from whom we hope to hear regularly in future.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Brig Margaret, December 29.

Although I have not time to write anything fit for publication, nor have as yet had time to collect materials, I shall endeavour to send a few lines by the Spec, to inform you of what I have been able to learn by one walk on shore, and to convey the impression which one view has made on me, in hopes that you may be able to contribute towards stopping the emigration mania, if it has not already expended itself. This place is a complete paradox. The whirl in the streets, in the houses, *in the shipping*, and everywhere, indeed, is perfectly bewildering. The enormous price of everything to be procured for use is astounding, incredible, while at the same time employment, even at low wages, is difficult to be procured. The town and neighbourhood is reported to contain a population of fifty thousand, with accommodation for five thousand. One-half of the buildings appear to be hotels, taverns, or drinking houses, every one of which is crowded with loungers, with a row of gaming tables on each side piled up with dollars or gold coin, the proprietors (and players in all probability), provided with loaded six-barrelled pistols, and ready to use them in the most reckless manner on the slightest chance. It is impossible to pass through the streets without being an eye-witness to these scenes through the open doors and windows: in fact, if there ever was a pandemonium on earth it is this place.

There are doubtlessly immense profits to be made by some, and enormous fortunes have been accumulated by a few; but it is to be feared that many of those yet to come will be exposed to dreadful disappointment and distress. It is next to impossible to avoid performing the most menial offices and the most severe labour, and there is little prospect of employment unconnected with hard work. Some of the late arrivals from Sydney are working their passage back again; even mechanics, carpenters for instance—the hands most in demand. Many are wishing themselves back again in New South Wales, who came here full of the most extravagant golden visions. This is even the case on board our vessel, among those who have made one visit to the shore; and many, very many, will, I fear, find that they have to contend with the most severe distress, where they expected to find gold ready to be picked up.

It is surprising how any owners who value their vessels will send them to this place, the risk and difficulty of getting them away being so fearfully great. The men in most instances desert their vessels immediately, often refusing even to furl the sails after dropping anchor. Still the number of vessels in harbour has been reduced by about a hundred. There are now about three hundred in port, of all sizes and of all nations; about a month since there were about four hundred. The Custom-house regulations during a long time were very bad; but a new collector having arrived, the severe laws of the United States have lately been most strictly enforced, and immense seizures made, particularly of spirits and bottled beer. Spirits of all kinds, in bottle, are prohibited; and beer, in packages less than six dozen, all imported, is seizable. French, Dutch, and Hamburg vessels have suffered greatly; but the Sydney craft perhaps more in proportion than any, scarcely one having escaped entirely. The collector has no small inducement to make seizures, one-half being his perquisite. His last week's work in this way will have brought him in probably twenty thousand dollars, or about four thousand pounds. The repeal of the navigation law is expected to take effect from the first proximo; but the Collector of Customs says he shall not relax until he receives official instructions to do so. The port charges, now very heavy, will then be reduced, and the restrictions on British shipping reduced.

I have not had time to say much of the localities or the external appearance of the town, which are as extraordinary as every thing else connected with the place. The streets are all but impassable during rainy or foggy weather, being in many places literally knee-deep in mud, perhaps even more, both middle and sides. Weather-boarded buildings, with a very few of brick or stone, some of them of immense size, three or four stories high, but mostly only one, while others are rising rapidly in all directions. The activity all around is miraculous. A tremendous fire took place five days since, which destroyed one side of the square, or plaza, with property variously estimated at two to five millions of dollars—£400,000 to £1,000,000 sterling. Already the frame-work of some of the buildings to replace those consumed is up, the carpenters working at the roof, while others are nailing up weather-boarding on the ground floor. The town is built over hills and narrow valleys; excavations are going on straight through the rising ground, and many new houses are already, like the buildings in Kent-street, two or three stories above the level of the street. Dress is perfectly *ad libitum*, and the most singular costumes are seen in the streets, mud-boots especially in demand, and the variety of covering for the head most striking.

The port is difficult of access, in consequence of the heavy fogs which generally prevail.

I have had time allowed me to run out my letter somewhat longer than I expected; but I am cut short, and am not yet certain that I shall be able to forward my letters, the Spec being ready for sea.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Friday.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Therry.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.

William Almond was indicted, for that he being there and then insolvent in the meaning of the Act commonly known as the Insolvent Act, did, on the 26th December, sequestrate his estate; and that the said William Almond, previous to such sequestration, on the 4th of December, then and there knowing himself to be insolvent in the meaning of the Act, fraudulently contracted a debt with one John Macnamara, with intent to defraud the said John Macnamara.

The Attorney-General conducted the case for the Crown; Mr. Darvall for the defence; attorney, Mr. Dillon.

The Attorney-General stated the case at considerable length, and called the following evidence:—

James Shea, messenger of the Insolvent Court: Produced the schedule of William Almond, insolvent; produced the order of sequestration, signed by R. Therry, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; it was accepted December 26, 1849; there was a schedule attached; there were several creditors; John Macnamara was one; the defendant was examined at the second meeting, on the 11th January, 1850; he was sworn, and signed the depositions produced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darvall: The defendant was examined by Mr. Robert Johnson, on behalf of the creditors; the defendant did not make any difficulty in disclosing all that appeared in the depositions.

John Macnamara, merchant, sworn: Knew the defendant; saw him on the 3rd December last; he came to me in the afternoon to purchase some casks, which I had in a vessel of mine from New Zealand; I told him the price of them, but added that I could not sell them to him then as I was in treaty with another party about them; he came to me again at about 10 o'clock the following morning; I told him the other party had declined to take them and he might have them; after some bargaining he agreed to give half cash and half at one month; the price was 35s. per ton; witness went into the office and told the clerk to give Almond an order to get the casks; the casks were sold according to the old measurement; the sum total was £129 7s. 3d.; the account was not paid up at the time, not till the following morning; the defendant took the casks away on drays during the day; in the afternoon of the 5th, witness found a bill at a month for £64 13s. 7d.; he went down to see Mr. Almond to get the cash balance, but was unable to see him that day or on the 6th; but his clerk got the cash balance on that day; did not see Almond again till he saw him at the office of the accountant on the 22nd December; attended there in consequence of a note he received; witness expressed himself much disappointed at the treatment he had received, and asked the defendant what he intended to do; defendant said he could do nothing now as his affairs were in the hands of the accountant, and he should give everything he had up for the benefit of his creditors; witness proved in the estate for the amount due to him; Mr. George King was official assignee to the estate; could not say he was acquainted with the state of the market for casks between the 4th December and 21st December; believed the price of such casks as he sold to Almond was maintained during that period; did not know of any sales, but there were enquiries made for them; knew that at that period casks from emigrant ships sold low; but they were always worth from 15s. to 20s. per ton less than the sort of casks sold by witness.

Cross-examined: It was to the witness's advantage to sell by old measurement; there was nothing said about measurement on the afternoon of the 3rd December, but on the morning of the 4th, when the bargain was made, was quite sure he told Almond he sold by old measurement; the account was furnished on the 5th, and in the afternoon Almond left the bill, and on the 6th he paid the cash balance; was not much acquainted with the coopering business or the buying and selling of casks; at the meeting of creditors insolvent said he must give up all to his creditors,—that as soon as his affairs were examined by a competent person he found the business would not answer, and that he must call a meeting of his creditors. At the time he received the circular to attend Almond's meeting his bill was not due; did not know that any person was pressing him at that time; did not know whether Mr. Almond's business lay chiefly in the purchase and sale of casks from emigrant ships; did not know what particular sort of casks Mr. Almond's stock principally consisted of; knew that emigrant ships' casks had fallen at the time; knew nothing of Almond's business.

Captain Towns, merchant: Remembered buying some casks from the defendant; they were represented to consist of comparatively a small proportion of small casks; the price agreed upon was 35s. per imperial tun; the bargain was concluded in the morning of the 4th December, 1849, and the cash, £105 13s., paid on the morning of the 6th. It was more profitable for witness to buy at imperial measure, because it reduced the quantity one-fifth, and therefore reduced the number of tuns. It was an advantage of 20 per cent. to buy by imperial measure; the account was made up, but the casks not being of the description represented, witness insisted on a reduction of 5s. per ton on the smaller casks; the deduction was agreed to; when the check was given, a receipt was given on the account agreed to; the casks were oil casks; emigrant ships generally bring out oil casks in the lowest tier, and lighter casks in the intermediate tiers, but they frequently shirked their duty, and sent out all light casks; the light water casks were very inferior, and at that time they were very low in price; if there were many in the market it might affect the price of all casks; between the 4th and 21st of December does not remember any variation in the price of oil casks.

Cross-examined: Saw Mr. Almond at least three times on the 4th December before the purchase was made; saw him on the day before: when he first came, he offered at old measurement, but witness told him he would only buy at imperial measurement.

Henry Armitage, sworn: Knew the defendant, and had had dealings with him; he sold witness some casks about June last; the defendant was allowed some time to pay for the casks; he agreed to pay six weeks after a vessel sailed; he did not pay; he was asked several times for the money, and written to about it; on the 21st September received a letter from defendant, in consequence of which they took defendant's bill at three months for the amount with interest, £92 2s.; the bill was dated the 26th September, at three months; the defendant called a meeting of his creditors two or three days before it became due; it became due on the 29th December.

James Archibald Collins, clerk to Mr. Macnamara: On the 6th December received £64 13s. 8d. in cash from the defendant on account of Mr. Macnamara, for some casks sold; the casks were sold on the 4th, and the account made out on the 5th, and a bill given for half the amount on the 5th; the other half in cash was paid on the 6th; the defendant brought the bill himself on the afternoon of the 5th, and also the cash on the 6th.

Henry Newman, accountant, sworn: The circular produced, calling Mr. Almond's creditors together, was written by him at Mr. Almond's request; wrote several of them; and one to Mr. Macnamara, Captain Broderick, and Mr. Armitage; first saw him about his creditors three or four days before the 21st December; he came to witness and said he had been recommended to come to him as he thought it was necessary he should sequestrate or do something immediately; he recommended calling his creditors together; could not state the exact day, but it was about three or four days before the 21st.

Cross-examined: He came about the state of his affairs; witness looked at his books, but did not go fully into them.

George King, official assignee in the estate of the defendant: Obtained possession of the stock and sold it; it realized altogether, with the furniture, about £111 18s. 4d.; the defendant was examined before the Chief Commissioner; witness took down the examination; it is the deposition produced; it contains his entire examination. (The deposition was read, showing that since August, 1849, the defendant had been actually insolvent, but had continued in business in the hope of retrieving his affairs.)

Cross-examined: The stock was sold by auction; it was arranged in lots by Mr. Almond.

Mr. Darvall addressed the Jury for the defence. The offence they would remark was laid under the first Insolvent Act, which made the offence fraudulent insolvency whenever any insolvent should contract a debt fraudulently. But there was no description of what was a fraudulent contraction of a debt. Now it must mean one of two things. Either that the contracting a debt without the means of paying it was a fraud, or that the debt must have been contracted under false pretences. In the 73rd section of the Act, they had some clue as to what the fraudulent contraction of a debt was—it was by some pretence or misrepresentation, calculated to elude a creditor. If it meant the offence which every insolvent in the colony had committed—that of contracting a debt which he had no means of paying—it would not have been put in juxtaposition with an offence of so much more serious a character; but they found in the new Insolvent Act that the contracting a debt without the reasonable expectation of paying it, was made an offence of this description, and he took it, therefore, that it was clear that the Legislature did not contemplate that this was an offence under the first Act. It would be utterly unnecessary and accumulative for the Legislature to have made this an offence under the second Act if it was an offence under the first. Therefore, he contended, that the mere contracting of a debt, not having the reasonable expectation of paying it, was not such an offence as this indictment was intended to cover. For they would remark that this indictment said that the defendant contracted this debt with the intention of defrauding not only Macnamara but his other creditors; whereas it was clearly proved that however hard the transaction was on Mr. Macnamara, the money received for his casks went to benefit his other creditors. The learned gentleman then went on to argue that all the facts went to show that the insolvent had acted with honest intentions—perhaps imprudently and unwisely—no doubt he had shown himself unfit to conduct a business on his own account, but if he had mismanaged his business, he had not done so fraudulently and dishonestly.

The learned counsel then called

Adam Wilson, accountant: Produced the books of the insolvent; they came into his hands from Mr. King, official assignee; had carefully examined the different accounts, and had been able to trace the various transactions they represented; with regard to the books themselves there was no ledger, there was a day-book, a cash-book part of the time, and an account of wages and cartage from the commencement of his business; without a ledger it would be impossible for any man in business to say at once how his affairs were, or whether he was solvent or insolvent; the insolvent was most willing to give every assistance in the examination of his books, and in many instances where the transaction was against the defendant, and witness misapprehended the accounts, he set him right; the accounts extended from 1847 to 1849; it had largely increased in 1849 from large transactions in the purchase and sale of casks; witness traced his cash account for 1849, and there was a loss upon it in actual money received of £55, independently of expense of cartage; the transaction with Macnamara was entered in the books; on the 6th December, he received from Captain Towns £105 13s., and on the same date he paid Macnamara £64 13s. 8d., there was also on the same date a bill given to Macnamara for a similar amount; knew the average amount of the dividends paid in insolvent estates was 4d. in the pound.

Cross-examined: There were no falsifications in the books; should not think there were twenty erasures all through it; the cash account commenced in January, 1849; the number of casks purchased, and the number of casks sold, corresponded in the books.

The Attorney-General replied, contending that it was sufficient that this debt was contracted without any reasonable expectation of paying it, and that at or about the time he contracted the debt, many other liabilities of the defendant would become due, and which he must know he would be utterly unable to meet.

His Honor, in an earlier stage of the proceedings, struck out of the information the intention to defraud other of the creditors than John Macnamara.

His Honor summed up at considerable length; and the Jury, after retiring about 20 minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded till this day for sentence.

The Court was adjourned till ten o'clock this day.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.

FORGERY.

Philip Marten Stallard was indicted for that, on the 13th November, he feloniously did utter, at the Bank of New South Wales, a certain promissory note, purporting to be drawn by one Joseph Charles Sumner, for the value of £30, with intent to defraud one Robert Campbell, Chairman of the Bank of New South Wales.

The Solicitor-General conducted the case for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended.

The evidence, which was very short, went to show that on the 13th November last, prisoner presented the promissory note in question for discount at the Bank of New South Wales. It purported to be made by J. C. Sumner, in favour of P. M. Stallard, and endorsed by the latter party. The proceeds of it were placed to Mr. Stallard's account and paid to him about the 28th December last; the prisoner presented a second promissory note, which Mr. Sumner also pronounced a forgery, for discount on the 28th December, but suspicion having arisen as to the note being genuine, it was referred with the other note to Mr. Sumner, who declared both to be forgeries. Mr. Sumner stated that the prisoner had for many years filled the office of secretary, or clerk, to the Roman Catholic Archbishop, and performed all his duties, many of them of a difficult and important character, with zeal and fidelity.

The prisoner read a short statement in his defence, stating his intention to have met the note before it fell due, and pleading his former character in mitigation of sentence.

The Jury after a minute or twos' consultation, found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on account of his previous good character.

His Honor passed sentence of three years imprisonment with hard labour, on the prisoner.

PERJURY.

George Cole Turner, was indicted for that he, on the 11th day of June last, in the Court of Requests, in a cause pending between George Turner and John M'Grath, did commit wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Callaghan, Crown Prosecutor, conducted the case for the Crown; Mr. Holroyd, for the defence.

The evidence went to show that Turner agreed to deliver to M'Grath a certain quantity of bricks at the National School, near the Flag Staff. That there being some dispute as to the bricks delivered, Turner summoned M'Grath for the amount of his account, about £14. Turner obtained a verdict for £13 1s., and the prisoner, the plaintiff Turner's son, a boy of about 14 years of age, swore in evidence that he delivered 17 loads of bricks, of 333 bricks each, or at the rate of three loads to the 1000. A variety of witnesses were called who were employed at the school, and who variously received the bricks, and who swore generally that some of the loads were deficient; but the witnesses all varied in their testimony, nor was it clear that the bricks were stacked by the boy in that way which would afford facilities for counting them in the ordinary way.

Mr. Holroyd addressed the Jury for the defence, commenting upon the uncertain nature of the evidence, and the probability that the boy in ignorance had stacked the bricks improperly.

His Honor suggested that there was a variation in the information from the evidence. The information stated the prisoner to have sworn that he delivered 17 loads of bricks of 333 each. The evidence went to show that this statement was qualified by a statement that he delivered bricks at the rate of three loads to the 1000.

Mr. Callaghan replied, and his Honor having summed up, the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Gaol Delivery will take place this day.

New Barrister.—On the motion of the Attorney-General, George Smyth, Esq., was admitted a barrister of the Supreme Court of New South Wales; the learned gentleman stating that he had seen the certificate of Mr. Smyth, that in Michelmas term, in the year 1846, he had been admitted to the Law Society of King's Inns, and to the degree of Barrister therein. The Attorney-General also stated that Mr. Smyth had brought a letter of introduction to him from a gentleman of the Irish Bar, and therefore he was most happy to make the present motion. Mr. Smyth was admitted.

Owing to the indisposition of his Honor the Chief Justice, an alteration has been made in the Circuit arrangements, and Mr. Justice Therry will proceed to Maitland to-morrow evening to preside at the Assizes there.

Roads.—His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having deemed it expedient to open and make a parish road from Bong Bong to Cutter's Inn, in the County of Camden; a survey or tracing, shewing the intended line of the said road, is deposited in the Office of the Surveyor-General, and all persons interested therein are required to transmit in writing, addressed to the Clerk of the Executive Council, within one month, any well grounded objection which may exist to the formation of the road.

Port Phillip.—Broadmeadows.—A site has been fixed upon for a village at Broadmeadows, in the district of Port Phillip. A copy of the approved plan can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor-General at Sydney, or at the office of the Surveyor in charge at Melbourne.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Friday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of James Bradley, an adjourned single meeting was held. One claim was proved: J. and W. Byrnes, £31 2s. 10d.; after which the insolvent was examined. An offer was made on behalf of Mrs. Bradley to pay out of her separate property ten shillings in the pound on the amount of all claims proved against her husband's estate; two shillings on the final acceptance of her offer, and the residue in equal payments at three and six months thereafter, together with all Court fees and other expenses; which offer the creditors present agreed to accept.

In the estate of Charles Forbes, a single meeting. The following claims were proved: W. M. Manning, £162; E. Manning, £221 10s.; the estate of W. M. Clarke, £400; and the Bank of Australia, £1075. Insolvent was allowed to retain his wearing apparel, watch, &c.

In the estate of Robert Fitzgerald, an adjourned single meeting. Mrs. Fitzgerald having been examined, the meeting was adjourned until Monday next, for the attendance of insolvent, who was prevented to-day by indisposition.

In the estate of John Solomon, a certificate meeting. The issue of insolvent's certificate was opposed by Mr. Daintrey, on behalf of Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., relying upon the facts set forth in the depositions taken at the several meetings in the estate. The Chief Commissioner, after hearing Mr. Nichols on behalf of the insolvent, decided upon suspending the certificate for twelve calendar months.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of Gadaden and Suiwerkrop, a special meeting at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Robert R. Hungerford, an adjourned single meeting at half-past 10.

MEETINGS FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of Robert Fitzgerald, an adjourned single meeting at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Samuel White, an adjourned single meeting at 11.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS AND ASSESSORS.

The annual election of Auditors and Assessors for the City of Sydney took place yesterday in the different Wards. There was no interest excited, and it was with difficulty any persons could be got to vote: the following was the result:—

Auditors.
Thomas Walker.
Alexander Learmonth.

Assessors.

Gipps Ward	—Patrick Hogan. John Lett.
Bourke	—John Campbell, William Brown.
Brisbane	—Robert Murray. John Fairfax.
Macquarie	—Edward Campbell. John B. Smithers.
Cook	—Thomas Cowlishaw. John B. Metcalfe.
Phillip	—Henry Hough. Edward Raper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

From returns made to the Crown Land Commissioners' Office, the following appears to be the number of stock in the District of Western Port, to the 1st January last: Horses, 377; cattle, 42,805; sheep, 1,076,744; amount of assessment, £2540 11s. 5d.—Heavy rains at Adelaide and its vicinity did a great deal of damage, about the 10th ultimo.—At a meeting of builders and timber merchants of Melbourne, held at the Clarence Hotel, on Wednesday, 20th February, 1850, the following curious resolution was agreed to: "That whereas the practice of selling colonial timber, both Van Diemen's Land and Port Phillip, containing much less measurement than that for which it is sold, has grown to such an extent that this meeting determines to set their faces against a practice so monstrous, (in some cases the measurement not exceeding one-half what it is stated to be,) and, therefore, we, whose names are hereunto affixed, determine in future, to insist upon having delivered to us the quantities which we buy, both in the measurement of sawn timber and in the count of shingles and laths.'—The Geelong Town Council have fixed the salary of Town Clerk at £150 per annum, Town Surveyor at £150, and the Messenger at £50. The Mayor, at his own request, is to have no salary for the first year.—Dr. Lang was invited to a public dinner at Melbourne, on the 22nd instant.—Immediate preparations are to be made for the erection of a stockade on the Sydney and Melbourne road, beyond Pentridge, for the reception of criminals sentenced to work on the roads by the Port Phillip courts of criminal jurisdiction.

SAVINGS' BANK, PORT PHILLIP.

Abstract of the Balance Sheet of the Books of the Savings' Bank of Port Phillip, at 31st December, 1849, certified by the Trustees, to the best of their belief, as correct, at their Annual General Meeting, held on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1850, and approved by his Honor the Superintendent, as President of the Bank, in accordance with the terms of the Act of the Governor and Council, 3 Victoria, No. 12, section 13.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount at the credit of 622 Depositors, including interest on the deposits to this date, at the rate of 2l. 10s. per cent. per annum, as ordered by the Trustees ...		20,016 16 8	
Amount at the credit of 40 Intestate Estates		1,053 6 0	21,070 2 8
Geelong Branch.— Amount at the credit of 89 Depositors, including interest as above			2,047 14 6
Portland Branch.— Amount at the credit of 9 Depositors, including interest as above			262 0 3
			23,379 17 5
Gross Profit of the Bank ...		889 5 0	
Charges for the year 1849:			
Salary of the Accountant ...	£250 0 0		
Messenger's Wages	15 0 0		
Office Rent and Taxes	21 4 0		
Office Books and Stationery ...	3 13 6		
Printing and Advertising	10 0 0		
Solicitor's Bill of Costs ...	1 10 0		
Fire, Light, and all other charges ...	6 14 9		
Transferred from Office Furniture Account towards the extinction of that account ...	5 0 0		
Geelong,— Accountant's Salary and Office Rent ...	23 6 8		
Office Books, Printing and Advertising, Postage, &c.	14 15 8		
Portland,— Office Books, Postages, &c. ...	3 2 6		
		335 4 1	
Net Profit		554 0 11	
Whereof the sum of 388l. 16s. 9d. has been appropriated to the allowance of interest to Depositors, as above stated..		388 16 9	
Balance of net profit carried to credit of Rest Fund ...		145 4 2	
Amount previously at credit of Rest Fund..		772 10 3	
			917 14 5
			£24,297 11 10

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount lent on 19 Mortgages..	11,850 0 0	
Interest due thereon to this date, at 8 per cent. per annum	227 12 3	
		12,077 12 3
Amount of Cash:		
In the Bank of Australasia ...	6,080 7 11	
In the Union Bank of Australia	5,932 13 7	
At the Geelong Branch ...	43 15 1	
At the Portland Branch ...	152 17 9	
		12,209 14 4
Office Furniture		10 5 ..
		£24,297 11 10

JAMES SMITH, Accountant.
JAMES SIMPSON, Vice-President.
EDWARD EYRE WILLIAMS.
A. M'LAUCLAN.
GODFREY HOWITT.
JOSEPH HAWDON.
J. A. GRAHAM.
H. CONDELL.
O. BROWNE.
THOMAS WILLS.
A. H. KNIGHT.
CHARLES BARNES.
Approved—C. J. LATROBE.

QUIT RENTS.

THE following petition, praying for a reduction of Quit Rents, is in course of signature:—

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Landholders of New South Wales.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your petitioners are the proprietors of Lands in the Territory of New South Wales, burdened with heavy quit rents, the amount of which far exceeds any possible profit that can be obtained for the lands in respect of which such quit rents are chargeable.

That whilst your Petitioners are called upon to pay at the rate of two-pence an acre per annum quit-rent for the lands they hold, the Government, under the provisions of the Land Sales Act 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 36, and the Orders in Council, lease extensive tracts at a rate not exceeding one-sixth of a penny an acre per annum.

That the effect of this competition (apart from any other cause) is to render your petitioners' lands utterly valueless, as no one can be found to occupy or improve land often of an inferior description, burdened with so heavy a quit-rent as two-pence an acre, whilst boundless tracks of the most superior soil are let by the Crown at one-twelfth of that sum. And your petitioners further show, that the effect of the exactions herein complained of is, that the lands of your petitioners remain unoccupied and abandoned; and many amongst the class of the older settlers have been utterly ruined, by the Government having issued, in obedience to directions to that effect from the home authorities, distress warrants for the recovery of the quit-rents herein referred to.

That the Legislative Council of the colony have repeatedly addressed her Majesty, recommending a reduction of all quit rents to an uniform standard of two shillings the hundred acres; and that numerous petitions have been presented by the inhabitants of the colony to her Majesty and to her Majesty's Ministers praying for the same object.

That notwithstanding these several representations, your petitioners are still subjected to the same heavy and ruinous demand, the effect of which is to depopulate the more settled districts, to prohibit all improvement, to destroy agriculture, and to prevent the social advancement of the colony.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and to adopt such measures for the relief of your petitioners as to your wisdom may seem meet.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, a Hooded Phaeton and Cabriolet, Port Phillip Mess Beef, Van Diemen's Land Oats, Liverpool Salt; at 12 o'clock, Building Allotment in Argyle-street.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At No. 284, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, at 11 o'clock, Continuation of Sale of Bankrupt Draper's Stock.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At Armstrong's Yards, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets, at 12 o'clock, thorough-bred Mares.

MR. STEWART.—At the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dog Cart, Gig, &c.

MR. STUBBS.—At the Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Books, Ship's Cooking Apparatus, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At the Erskine-street Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Cedar and Pine.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY.

THE MORAL BEGGARS' PETITION.

Pity the sorrows of Australian Squires,
Whose "cheap and nasty" labour is withdrawn;
Whose poverty, though not their will, requires
A new supply of England's prison spawn.

Yet dallying thus, seduced by thee, with vice,
In long, reluctant, covetous, delay,—
Oh! think, for this great "moral sacrifice,"
What *premium pudicitiæ* thou should'st pay.

Let no grim Molesworth interrupt the banns
Contracting us to Commissariat Gold;
Let no Wakefieldian crotchets mar our plans;
Oh! make runs cheap, that surplus flocks be sold.

To compensate our "moral sacrifice,"
Grant us in "substance" what we lose in "name,"
And solve th' enigma of "sufficient price"
By selling *cheap* thy *land*, and buying *dear* our *shame*

JUVENAL.

THE DISTRICT OF GEELONG.

THE following remarks made by Mr. Justice A'BECKETT, on opening the first Circuit Court at Geelong, are interesting, and written in the learned gentleman's usual pleasing style:—

Before proceeding with the business of the day, it may be expected that I should make a few remarks on the opening of this, the first Circuit Court, which has been held in the district of Port Phillip. The occasion is one on which the inhabitants may be congratulated, not only on account of the facilities which it offers for the more speedy and economical administration of justice, but of the testimony which it furnishes to the growing importance and prosperity of our district. It is also an occasion which is fraught with interest to Geelong. Let me pause to say a few words of the locality where we are now assembled. Standing within a bay which from certain points presents no unworthy resemblance to the far-famed one of Naples, the situation of Corio is at once beautiful and imposing. Washed, but not too rudely, by the waves, and refreshed by the breezes, of the sea, the town and neighbourhood afford many delightful points of attraction. Let the spectator ramble in which direction he will, he cannot but be struck by the beauty of the surrounding prospect. Before him stretches an amphitheatre of coast terminating in a mountain, which, sweeping gracefully to a picturesque height, contrasts with the silvery hue of the waters at its base, in ever-varying reflections of the tints and shadows of the sky and clouds above. Turning towards the shore, a lovely landscape of hill and dale, and no less full of agricultural promise than of scenic beauty, everywhere meets his view. If he wander along the banks of the Barwon, he will preceive both the garden of the villa and the meadow of the farm; and if he ascend to the summit of the Barrabool Hills, he will be rewarded by a sight of one of nature's most magnificent panoramas. Thence extending his gaze, or rather his thoughts, to the distant and scattered stations of the squatter, he may reflect that but for the enterprise of those who own them, the town at his feet would probably have never been in existence. Nor let him disdain the habits and labour of the bushman's life. Let him not imagine that pursuits so intimately connected with the welfare of the colony as those of the squatter, entail, as a necessary consequence, the costume of the bullock driver, the manners of the boor, or the appearance of the savage. The influx of educated and intelligent gentlemen, both into this place and Melbourne, at certain seasons or on particular occasions of business or festivity, sufficiently contradicts any such supposition.

The hospitality of the bush is proverbial, and each year adds to the number of residences which for comfort, elegance, and convenience, may vie with those of any of our towns. Much of this improvement has doubtlessly arisen from the location of families, from the influences of the domestic state; compared with which all the amenities and cordialities of social life sink into nothing. It is one of the sayings of Jean Paul Richter, that no man can live righteously or die piously who does not marry. The sentence is severe; but it is no exaggeration to say, that in any society of which wives, mothers, and sisters do not form a constituent part, the moral atmosphere cannot long remain pure. The bush, however, is gradually freeing itself from reproach on this score. Already, in many a cheerless and solitary hut, the abiding smile of woman has entered, and the result is, what might be expected, wherever an English lady goes,—the same hospitality is found at the board, but with a gentler, kinder welcome, and from a fairer and more careful hand. The same roof covers the bushman's head, but how changed in comfort and appearance—upon it the sun still shines, but a brighter, steadier light is within—he is no longer a lodger; he has found a home.

Contemporaneously with the growth of domestic institutions, that which is their best safeguard and support—religion, is also making its way. Christian ministers of all denominations visit occasionally the remotest parts of the bush, and here and there settlements are formed where they have become permanently located. I trust that not many years will elapse before the frequent village spire will be seen tapering through the forest trees of Victoria, and that the pride and pleasure of gazing on the flocks and herds spread over its plains will in no case be diminished by the reflection that they are the accumulations of one who has forgot, for the service of Mammon, the service of God.

But to recall our attention to this delightful town. Of its natural advantages I have already spoken; its commercial importance cannot be more signally testified than by its recent admission to municipal rights. It is a distinction which, in the middle districts, no town but Sydney has obtained, though Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Parramatta, have been in existence at least three times the duration of Geelong. It is no unworthy rival of the metropolis of Port Phillip. Although nearly sixty miles distance from it, in its harbour may not unfrequently be seen an equal number of vessels with those riding at anchor in Hobson's Bay, and an amount of wool is shipped from its shores, little if at all inferior to that which is set afloat from the wharves of Melbourne. The buildings and streets of the town, and the various institutions that are rising with it, and are already in full life, though of brief growth, all speak loudly of energy, vitality, and progress, and point to a maturity of importance and repute which is not very far distant. May I be forgiven if I express a hope that in its onward career no unfriendly or petty feeling of jealousy will arise out of its struggle with Melbourne for pre-eminence and success? The struggle itself is laudable, but the interests of both are too identical were there no higher motive, for either to carry it on in the spirit of animosity or ill-will. Shall I be deemed impertinent, if I recommend also to the burgesses to signalise the acquisition of their municipal rights by the exercise of them in such an unbiased and independent manner, as to defeat any attempt at the formation of those particular factions which in some communities have been carried to such an excess as to make municipal institutions rather a curse than a benefit? This can never occur where the burgesses elect their representatives according to their own judgment, and do not suffer their votes to be purchased by favour, extracted by persuasion, or coerced by importunity. No man deserves the privilege of a burgess who is ready to give his vote to the first who asks it, or is too apathetic to go to the poll unless dragged or driven there by somebody else. If the holders of constitutional rights would act for themselves, and according to the best exercise of their own understandings faction would have no materials to work upon; but so long as they merely retain them as instruments for the use of others, it will always be a struggle between hostile parties, who shall profit by them; and the exercise of a right under such influences, it need hardly be said, is no more that of a free agent than are the movements of a shuttlecock, which goes backward and forward at the will of the opposing battledores. I trust, however, that Geelong will furnish no examples of the truth of this illustration, but that the burgesses will show themselves worthy of their municipal freedom, by rational and temperate views of the privileges it has conferred on them, and by an independent and conscientious discharge of the duties to which those privileges have given rise.

GROCOTT'S ART UNION.—The following is a list of the prizes which were awarded by the gentlemen who undertook the task of judging of the comparative merits of the paintings sent in for competition to Grocott's Art Union:—To H. R. Smith, for historical or composition picture in oil, £30; to F. Willis, for the best landscape in oil, £20; for the best landscape in water colours, (no competition); to Mrs. Stedman Christie, for the best crayon drawing, £5; to Miss Cousens, for the best piece of needlewood, £10; to Mrs. Steadman Christie, for the best production of Australian flowers, (water colours), £5; to Miss Troy, for the second best piece of needlework, £5.

POLICE OFFICE.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor opened the Court yesterday at the usual hour; Mr. Alexander was the only one of three magistrates appointed for the day who was present, and he sat until after four o'clock before the business was brought to a conclusion. Mr. O'Neil Brenan sat for some time. Mr. Holden and Councillor Flood sat in the second Court in a remanded case. Mr. D. Allan, Alderman Allen, and Alderman Broughton, are on the roster for Bench duty to-day (Saturday).

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco January 1, 1849.—"I have answered your kind letter of last month, but after writing the letter I made up my mind to come to Sydney, and had paid the passage for myself, William B—— and Charles K——, but unfortunately William was taken ill of the typhus fever, and sorry indeed am I to inform you that I have fears for his safety; but I hope and trust you will bear this with fortitude, for though he is very ill, his youth and strong constitution will help him greatly; you may be sure that there is every attention paid to him; he is now in the German Hospital, for which I pay twelve dollars a day, together with sixteen dollars for each medical visit. I *have* made a good deal of money, and was in hopes of sending you some, but the heavy expenses I incur through his sickness prevent it. Young B—— will depart for Sydney soon, and and whatever I may be able to remit shall come by him. I have rented my house for eight months at twenty-six pounds per month profit; but what object can all California's gold be to me, situate as I am, uncertain each moment of our son's life or death? M—— is working here and is in good health, and also C—— K——. Excuse this short letter, but the Spartan is getting under weigh, and consequently I have little time to write. For God's sake never advise any one to come to this receiving slaughter-house for all nations. Disease, sickness, and murder are wildly stalking through this place, and happy would I be were I and Billy at this moment with you safe in Sydney; but we must trust to God for all this; but never advise any one to come here. True there is gold here, but nothing like what they report, and hard work and suffering can only obtain it. I am not very well myself, but if Billy was well I should soon be well too. M—— and K——, both mean to be back in the Marian Watson. Give my best respects, &c.—RICHARD CRAMPTON."

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the gaol, Darlinghurst, before John Ryan Brenan, Esq., on the body of Ann Tell, then and there lying dead. From the evidence of Susan Macnamara, residing in York-street, aunt of the deceased, it appeared that the deceased was the wife of Mr. John Tell, who formerly kept a public house at the corner of Pitt and Market streets, but who, a short time since went to California. The deceased had had six children, only one of which was now living; she was about four months gone with child. Her husband left her without any means of support: she employed herself in doing needlework, but her health failed her from fretting at her husband's absence, and the want of proper nourishment; she was turned out of her lodgings on Wednesday, not having the means to pay for them. On Tuesday witness went to the Asylum with deceased; she said that she was sure if Mr. Stack would take her in she would recover, as it was only weakness she was suffering under; he refused to admit her, and told witness to take her to the hospital; he gave witness an order to the Infirmary, from whence she was sent to the Colonial Secretary's Office, where witness got a signed paper; they refused to take her into the Infirmary, and they kept deceased and witness waiting there from twelve till four o'clock; it was Mr. Houston who refused to receive the deceased; he said she was deranged, witness told him it was weakness; the deceased fainted in the street; that night she slept in her lodgings; on Wednesday witness went with deceased again to the Infirmary; Dr. Tierney was there, who wished her to be taken in, but Dr. Houston refused; Dr. Tierney directed deceased to be taken to the Police Office for protection. On Thursday she was brought before the Mayor, who sent a constable with her to the Infirmary, stating that he (the Mayor) would pay all the expenses. Dr. Houston still refused to take her in, and she was returned to the Police Office, when the Mayor again sent her to the Asylum, with an order for her admission there; but a stout man (she believes Dr. Russell) said "Go away, go away, you won't be taken in here." Witness went to both places with deceased, whom the Mayor sent afterwards to the Gaol for protection. She subsequently died there. The Coroner stated, that on account of the importance of the case, it was necessary to sift it to the bottom, he was therefore compelled to adjourn it till two o'clock on the following day, Saturday.

THE ROBBERY AT MR. COOK'S.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that on the 22nd December last the premises of Mr. Cook, at the Circular Quay, were broken into, and a number of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other commercial papers, stolen therefrom; that on the 11th February a man named Hilley was taken into custody while presenting for payment at the Commercial Bank one of the bills in question; that he was allowed to go at large, on bail, in order to afford him an opportunity of discovering the person by whom he was sent to the bank; and that on the 12th February Mr. Cook received by post a letter signed "Silence," (published in the *Herald* of the 14th February) offering for a consideration to return the papers, and stating that the party who had presented the bill on the 11th was but a tool in the hands of others. In consequence of information received by the police a man named Brooks, residing in Phillip-street, was suspected of having been concerned in the robbery, and a warrant was issued to search his premises; on Monday last it was executed by Constable Waller; none of the missing papers were found, but some of Brooks's papers were found, the writing of which corresponded with that of the letter signed "Silence," forwarded to Mr. Cook. The detectives remained about the neighbourhood, and Hilley was kept walking about to see if he could identify any one as the person who sent him to the Bank; after some time he saw a man emerge from a public-house and cross the street, whom he recognised and pointed out to the police as the man of whom he had been in search. It was Brooks, who was thereupon apprehended. Yesterday he was brought up before Mr. O'Neil Brenan and Mr. Alexander for examination, on the charge; a brother of Hilley's, who was present when the prisoner Hilley received the note, having positively sworn to the identity of Brooks as the person by whom his brother was sent. John Hilley was discharged from custody, and placed in the witness box. He deposed, that on last Monday fortnight he was near the Pyrmont Road, on his way into Sydney with two loads of firewood, when the prisoner came up to him and bargained to purchase them for 10s.; after which he gave witness a piece of paper, directing him to take it to the Commercial Bank and get money for it; he said he would go himself to the Bank but that he expected his drays to come along the road, and he might miss them; he was to mind witness's carts until he returned, when he would give him something for his trouble, as well as pay for the wood; he went as desired, presented the paper, and was given into custody; not being able to read or write he could not say if the paper produced was the one in question; the constable went with witness to the place were he left his carts, which were still there, but the prisoner was not; he did not see him again until Monday last. Mr. Nichols cross examined the witness for the prisoner, but nothing was elicited discrepant with his evidence in chief. Mr. Cook identified the bill as one of those stolen from his counting house on the 22nd December, and the only one that was endorsed; also deposed as to the similarity of the writing on the papers found at Brooks's to that of the letter before alluded to. Mr. Knox, Manager of the Commercial Bank, deposed that the bill produced was that for the presentation of which for payment he gave Hilley into custody on the 11th February. The prisoner, when called upon to say why he should not be committed, simply denied both having at any time had possession of the paper produced against him, and having seen Hilley until after he was taken into custody by Constable Waller. He was then committed to take his trial for having in his possession a promissory note knowing it to have been stolen.

COMMITTAL.—On Thursday evening a woman named Ewens gave Thomas Aston into the custody of the police for having stolen her bonnet while she was drinking at a public-house in Market street. The bonnet was found in his possession, and he stands committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions for the theft.

CHARGE OF STEALING.—Two persons, named respectively Griffin and Bligh, were placed at the bar of the Water Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing £21 from Mr. Sullivan, publican, of George-street. Mrs. Sullivan stated, that the money in question was kept by her in a small ivory box, which rested on a sofa in her bed-room. On Wednesday afternoon, both the box and its contents had vanished. Mrs. Sullivan said, that she had no reason for particularly suspecting the prisoners, except that they were lodging in the house at the time, but she admitted that there were several other lodgers, and that at the time the money must have been abstracted any person might have passed up to the place where it was kept. Money to a greater amount than that lost was found upon the prisoners, but they accounted for this satisfactorily, as money which they had brought up with themselves from Port Phillip, to procure a passage to California. Both prisoners arrived in Sydney last week by the Glenbervie. The Bench dismissed the case, with an intimation that it did not amount even to one of suspicion, and Captain Browne expressed his regret that Mrs. Sullivan did not pause before she consigned two persons to the custody of the police with so little reason.

ORPHAN APPRENTICES.—Three complaints against female orphan apprentices were dealt with yesterday, by Captain Browne and Mr. Campbell, at the Water Police Court. The young ladies complained of were Alley Fisher, Ann Riley, and Ellen Macfarlane. The first of these was complained of as being somewhat too fond of sleep, so much so as to indulge in a nap every evening, instead of performing her household duties. On one occasion she had slept so long and so soundly that in the meantime a tablecloth belonging to her master had got burnt. Miss Riley was accused of many faults—of pilfering, of continued falsehood, of continually running off without leave to Sydney from her place of employment at Redfern, and of carrying on a correspondence with a number of young gentlemen of the nautical profession. The third defendant, Ellen Macfarlane, was accused of having absented herself without leave from her master's house, and of having exhibited continued disobedience for the apparent purpose of being allowed to join her sister in the barracks. The indentures in each case were cancelled, and in that of Ann Riley, the decision was accompanied by an order that this interesting young female should be sent up the country, in order that her nautical friends might be deprived for a time of her society.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD, OR A CONDITIONAL PARDON.—It having been represented to the Government that, on the night of Sunday, the 27th January last, a tannery and range of buildings, near Port Macquarie, belonging to Mr. Daniel M'Innes, were maliciously set on fire and totally destroyed; His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified that a reward of £20 will be paid to any free person or persons who may, within six months, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the parties guilty of the above outrage; and if the person giving such information be a prisoner of the Crown, application will be made to Her Majesty for the allowance to such prisoner of the Crown of a conditional pardon.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

WINDSOR.

POLICE COURT.—Before William Bowman, Esq., J.P., and John Panton, Esq., J.P.—On Saturday last, there were no less than four cases of assault. The first which came on for hearing was Rochester v. Windred. The evidence was to the effect that Mr. Rochester and another party who was a witness in the case, seeing Mr. Windred illusing a man named Ecourt, by knocking him down four or five times, went up towards him and told him it was a shame to illuse the man so; upon this Windred said, "I'll tell you what—I'll serve you the same," and immediately rushed at him and struck him sufficiently hard to knock him backwards. A scuffle or fight then ensued, when the combatants were separated and taken away by their mutual friends. Their Worships, after hearing the evidence on the part of the prosecution, asked Mr. Windred for his defence. He stated that he had no witnesses to call, but that he was provoked by Mr. Rochester and by the man Ecourt, and that he qualified his threat to Mr. Rochester by making it "conditioned," (as legal terms, I believe, express it.) if he did the same as Ecourt had done. The bench found him guilty, and fined him £4 and costs.

The next case was Ecourt v. Windred, which Mr. Windred very prudently, by permission of the bench, settled by paying the sum of £2 and costs.

The third case was Hopkins v. Ramsbottom. The plaintiff in this case is a miller in Windsor and had something to settle with the gallant Captain Ramsbottom. Hopkins' account of the matter was, that he had had horses agisting in a paddock for which he was in debt to the defendant, whilst the defendant was indebted to him for some flour. He took one of the flour bags with him as a sample of some that had been rat-eaten, or injured by some instrument, and a dispute arose between them as to the difference of some shillings in the settlement. That he did not offer the slightest provocation, nor did he say that the captain was "no gentleman." He did not throw the bag down nor square at him, but was as mild as possible, and was turning to go away when the defendant got up, and without any intimation of his intention, struck him and knocked him down, upon which he immediately went off to Windsor, made his complaint, exhibiting at the same time a considerable cut on his forehead. There was no evidence produced corroborative of these facts, and as there was a cross case arising out of the same circumstance, the Bench stated their intention of deferring judgment in this case until the other should be heard. Mr. Johnston, who appeared for the prosecution, objected to this, but was overruled. The next case was accordingly called on, Ramsbottom v. Hopkins. The plaintiff stated that the defendant had called on him at Fairfield, for a settlement of accounts, in which there was a dispute as to a few shillings between them, when Hopkins became so abusive that the plaintiff told him he would not put up with it. That Hopkins then told him he was "no gentleman." That the plaintiff then informed him in a polite manner, that if he did not stop his abuse and go out of his parlour, and his premises, he would kick him out. That upon this, the miller throwing down his bag on the floor, and squaring his fists at the captain, asked him if he wanted something of this, (meaning, it is supposed, in the milling line) at which time he was close enough to the plaintiff to have hit him. The Captain, nothing loth—every one to his trade—got up, and after defending himself from several blows which were first struck at him, he gave Hopkins a blow which knocked him down, and which the Captain stated he believed to have been a severe one. There being no supporting evidence in this case, the Court stated their intention of dismissing both. Mr. Johnson tried hard to persuade their Worships to deal with each separately, but unsuccessfully. Their Worships, accordingly, having remarked upon the very conflicting evidence, dismissed both cases.

INQUEST.—Last week an inquest was held on the body of one Andrew Christie, who had died in the Benevolent Asylum. It appeared that on the previous day he had come into Windsor, with the intention of going to the Asylum, when he was taken so ill that he could not reach there, and was kindly taken in and hospitably entertained by a Mr. Wilson, in Windsor. The following morning he attempted to get to Mr. Surgeon White, but being seen staggering by Mr. Primrose, publican, the latter went to him, and asked him what was the matter with him, to which he replied, "I am dying." Mr. Primrose very kindly got him conveyed to the Asylum, where Mr. White promptly attended him; but he died the same morning. From the evidence it appeared he had been a very intemperate man for the last ten years—had had an ulcerated sore in his leg a long while ago, which, suddenly closing up, accelerated his death. The verdict of the Jury was—died from natural causes.

Our late Chief Constable, I regret to state, died here on Tuesday morning about half-past four o'clock. His loss will be felt by many, and I think regretted by all well-minded persons. He was always obliging, mild, but at the same time zealous in his duty. His funeral takes place to-day (Thursday) which it is expected will be numerously and respectably attended. His death was very unexpected, as on the previous Tuesday he was in apparently good health, and attending to his duties in the Court House. There is a rumour as to his successor, and if Mr. L—— is the party who succeeds, I understand, from many, that it will give general satisfaction. I have known Mr. L—— since 1838, and have had ample opportunity of observing his conduct from that period.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—I send as I promised the resolutions passed at the last meeting, but I am informed there was one which was omitted, viz., that Mr. Alfred Cox was appointed trustee in the room of the late Mr. Cox. [The resolutions are merely of a formal nature, we therefore do not insert them.]

CAMDEN.

FEBRUARY 28.—We had another magnificent thunder shower on Sunday evening, succeeding a day of brassy heat. Since that the weather has been delightfully cool, and this morning it rains again, very gently, with an appearance of continuance. The fields grow greener and more beautiful, and there is every prospect of plenty of grass for the winter, but the stream in the river is unincreased.

Great complaints are made by the lessee of the toll-gate at Carne's Hill, of circumvention on the part of the keeper of the rival gate at Denham Court; the former is on the Cowpasture Road, the latter on the Campbelltown Road; they are nearly opposite to each other and on radiating branches of the Great South Road, which converge at Liverpool. The grievance complained of by the Carne's Hill lessee is, that his antagonist of Denham Court has scouts on the out look for drays, and droves of sheep and cattle, which he induces to go through his gate in preference to the other, by offering to pass them through at half-price. A cross-road at Leppington, (Mrs. Cordeaux's) favours this arrangement, and it is believed that unless the gentleman with the scouts, alters his mode of proceeding, a side gate will be erected by the proper authorities on the cross road.

The memorial addressed to the Secretary of State on the subject of the new constitution, which lately appeared in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, is exciting much attention here, and has been taken up warmly by some gentlemen of this and the adjoining districts, who are circulating it for signature. From its modest style and reasonable requests, we think few will refrain from signing it.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully beg to call your attention to the general mismanagement and accasional dishonesty that not very unfrequently occurs in the General Post Office. On Thursday, the 21st instant, seeing in your paper *home* and *foreign news* of importance, I purchased that day's issue, and also the day's previous, at your office, and being kindly supplied with the cover by one of your obliging *clerks*, I directed the two papers in *one cover* to a friend in Camden, where I reside, and posted them myself, paying 2d. for the postage, and from that day to this they have not come to the Camden Post Office, or to the party to whom they had been directed; and now gentlemen, on whom can the blame lie?

I am, Gentlemen, yours,

I. T. S.

February 28.

SHEEP WASHING.—THE SYPHON.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me through your columns to ask the question, as no one else has done so: Is your correspondent X aware that the fall from a syphon is only equivalent to the *difference* in the length of the two legs?

G. K. M.

March 1.

EXTENDED CONDITIONAL PARDONS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that the conditional pardons granted to the undermentioned persons have been so far enlarged as to enable the holders to proceed to any part of the world except the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz.:—John Blinkoin alias Kendrick, per Isabella 1; and Thomas O'Neill, per Sophia.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A DEMAND for goods for the Californian market has given an impetus to trade during the past week, which has been felt by all—and by none more than by grocers—their goods especially being in request. Bottled Ales and Porter have also been taken freely; importers are cleared out of both.—There is no Coffee in first hands: recent arrivals have been taken from the ship's side.—Manila Cordage being previously scarce, has been quitted freely at very full rates.—Cigars are now plentiful: 3s are reported sold at 45s.—The cargoes of Tea, ex Bremmer and Terror, are being bonded—importers evincing a disinclination to realize at present rates.—Stocks of Copper Sheathing are being much reduced, owing to shipments and consumption.—All the late importations of Barrett's Tobacco have been taken at a very high quotation principally for export—a sale of fine keg is reported at 10d.—Colonial Loaf Sugar, for export, is being freely taken: sales from the refinery must be very heavy, as the neighbouring colonies take off large quantities, as well as of Crushed and Pieces—present low prices offering considerable inducement for shippers—Recent arrivals from Manila have not affected our Raw Sugar Market; the very high rates at which Sugars are now laid down preclude importers from realizing without a sacrifice; a large portion of these Sugars is for refining purposes—Taal also constitutes a principal part.

R. HARNETT,
Broker.

Sydney, 2nd March, 1850.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

A FAIR amount of business has been done in wool during the past week, but the greater portion of the parcels offered having been of inferior quality the market has been less animated.

The arrivals of tallow have been considerable, and a slight advance has been readily procurable on former quotations.

Hides and Skins are without alteration.

PRICES CURRENT FOR THE PAST WEEK.

WOOL.

	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	0 0	to	0 0
Fair to good	1 0½		0 0
Low to middling	0 8¾		0 11¾
Locks, pieces, &c...	0 6½		0 9
Grease	0 5¾		0 5½
Hides	3 6		6 0
Sheepskins...	0 4		0 5½

TALLOW.

	£ s
Beef—Bourne Russell	26 15
Abercrombie...	26 5
Newland, of Melbourne	26 5
Blaxland	26 10
Mutton—in paunches, caul and kidney...	27 0
ditto, body	24 0
in casks, £27 to...	27 15

MORT AND BROWN.

Sydney, March 1, 1850.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

WHEAT remains at last quotations—3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., at which figures it is freely purchased.

OTHER GRAIN.—Maize 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d., oats 2s. 9d. to 3s., and barley 3s., per bushel.

FLOUR.—Considerable speculation is going on, and a large amount of business is transacted in this article. The millers quote an advance of 1l. per ton, namely, 10l. for fine and 9l. for seconds; but higher rates have been given for shipment to California.

BRAN continues at the last quotation—10d. to 11d. per bushel.

BISCUIT.—No. 1 (cabin) 16s. and No. 2 (ship) 12s. per cwt.

CATTLE, &c., FOR SLAUGHTER.—The principal sales of cattle that have come within our knowledge have been as under: 100 at 25s., 80 at 27s. 6d., 40 at 28s., 20 at 29s. 6d., 67 at 32s., and 31 at 38s. Of sheep the market is rather bare: good animals readily realise 6s. to 7s. per head. Calves fetch from 10s. to 21s., according to quality; lambs 7s. to 7s. 6d.; porkers 3d. to 3½d., and large fat pigs 2¼d. to 2½d. the lb.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—The market is well supplied with beef, which the wholesale butchers supply at ¾d. for first quality, and ½d. to ¾d. for second. Good mutton is scarce, and is sold by the carcass at 1½d.; middling quality 1d.

HORSES.—The demand still exists for good saddle and draught horses, provided they are quiet and well broken; of such however there are none in the market. Mr. Armstrong's sales this week have consisted of one pair of light horses, which realised £22; 5 geldings averaging 8l.; 4 mares averaging 6l.; and seven inferior geldings, averaging 4l.: the whole of them unbroken. Mr. Stewart's sales during the past month number 115 head at the following prices:—4 foals at 11s., 16 at 4l., 8 at 8l., 2 at 12l.; 5 horses at 1l., 21 at 5l., 2 at 9l., 3 at 14l., 3 at 2l., 14 at 6l., 5 at 10l., 2 at 16l., 18 at 3l., 5 at 7l., 4 at 11l., 1 at 17l.; and a Clydesdale entire at 36l. The greater part of which were very inferior and unbroken.

FORAGE.—Market dues have been paid on 150 loads of hay, which went off at from £3 10s. to £4 10s., according to quality; straw, £2 to £2 10s. In green fodder there is no alteration.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Salt butter is bought up by the dealers at 10d. to 1s., and fresh at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Cheese is in demand at 3½d. to 4½d. Bacon continues to be much looked for, and the first batch of tolerable quality that comes in will realise a very good price.

POULTRY.—Fowls 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., ducks 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., geese 3s. to 3s. 6d., and turkeys 5s. to 7s. per pair.

EGGS.—7d. to 8d. per dozen.

FRUIT.—Grapes are purchased up at 1d. to 2½d. per lb. according to quality; peaches, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per basket; lemons at 4d. to 6d., quinces 3d. to 4d., pears 9d. to 1s., apples 9d. to 1s. 6d., bananas 1s. to 1s. 6d., and water melons at 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per dozen.

VEGETABLES.—Cabbages are very scarce, and of course dear, good samples fetching from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen; turnips and carrots, 1s. 6d. per dozen bundles; pumpkins, 4s. to 8s. per dozen; vegetable marrow, 2s. per dozen; peas, 6s. to 8s., and beans, 4s. per bushel.

CALIFORNIA EXTRACTS.

LATER FROM STOCKTON AND THE MINES.

(*From the Pacific News, January* 1.)

THROUGH the attention of Messrs. Todd and Bryan's Express, we are enabled to lay before our readers the latest advices from our correspondent at Stockton.

Stockton, December 27, 1849.

Editor *Pacific News*:—Nothing of particular interest has occurred in town since my last, The ruins of the late fire continue to lay about as they fell—no movement as yet having been made towards restoring the burnt district to its former state, or business appearance, if we except the case of the St. Charles Hotel. The proprietors of that establishment are driving ahead in restoring its former accommodations and conveniences, and will soon be ready to serve their old patrons, and new ones too, as Chapman and Cornwall were wont before the fire. In other parts of the town, there are several new buildings under way, and some rapidly advancing towards completion. On the whole, Stockton is getting to be one of the places in California. Already it is favoured with all the various mechanical branches of business—and much more with its professional gentlemen—its local courts—and considerable of mercantile prosperity in the business season. A great mercantile business will be done in this place during the next season, probably treble what was done the last season. A considerable quantity of merchandise is vended here, at present, to persons who have the indomitable perseverance to force whale and yawl boats up the San Joaquin and its tributaries, to the mines. But on the whole, business is rather at a stand still, on account of the mud and rain, closing thereby land communication with the mines. During the late heavy storms considerable damage was sustained from the high winds, such as the blowing down of buildings, carrying away of tents, &c., &c. The Prefect of this district, Mr. Dickinson, sustained some heavy losses in consequence. Beside the accommodation afforded by the steamers Captain Sutter and Mint for doing business between this place and San Francisco, another still more important than the two first named, is offered through *Todd and Bryan's Express*, which is now thoroughly and permanently established between the two places. The two young gentlemen are well deserving of success, so assiduous are they in serving the public, and so thoroughly prompt and efficient in whatever business is entrusted to their charge and care. Business men and others should encourage this enterprise, for no one can fail to see the importance of sustaining it, in a country like this, where railroad and telegraph communication is not at hand, and the intercourse between the two places so expensive.

The news from the mines, of which I have dates of but a few hours past, is quite encouraging. Miners, generally, are doing tolerably well. Some new gulches have been opened, which promise to be as rich as Sullivan's was; and his probably is as rich as any that have been previously discovered. There has been a report quite prevalent here for several days past, and generally believed, that a gulch recently opened by three men, twenty miles eastward of the Sonoranian camp, yielded in three days work, twenty-seven pounds of gold! Another report is that a gulch opened on the Stanislaus river, was yielding to the lucky miners, eight, ten, and twelve ounces per day! These reports have no substantial authority, but I learned, in conversation with a gentleman just down from Woods' Diggins, that he in part accredited the latter report from information given him by a friend, in whom he places the greatest confidence.

The health of the miners is very good; and, as near as I can learn, the miners are wearing away the winter very comfortably and profitably, notwithstanding the high price of everything requisite to sustain life. Many of them have built log cabins and are enjoying their dishes of venison, grizzly bear and other game; and all, who have come from the mines recently, give their preference to a residence in the mountains during the winter, to a locality in this place or San Francisco. The large streams and creeks have been temporarily abandoned by the miners in quest of dry diggings, and it will be not at all surprising, if before, Spring, the people of the country are electrified with accounts of richer diggings than even the most credulous have entertained an idea of. More anon.

THE CITY POST OFFICE.

THE scene daily exhibited at the Post Office in this city is probably without a parallel in any part of the world. In their anxiety to obtain letters, many persons are on the ground before daylight, and the string of applicants at each window, amounts to an hundred or more before the office opens. The crowd increases throughout the day, the late arrivals being obliged to stand several hours in the ranks before their turn.—Places near the window have been sold to impatient individuals for as much as 25 dollars. The box delivery, for the first two or three days, was nearly equally thronged. The state of things will probably continue, with little amelioration, till within a week of the next mail's arrival, when it will be renewed.

The mail brought by the Oregon was contained in seventy-two bags, and numbered 45,000 letters, besides an immense amount of newspapers—double the size of any single mail which was ever received in New York! The bags were taken to the office on Saturday night, after dark. On Sunday a partial box delivery, amounting to 2000 letters, was made; on Monday, a similar delivery; and on Tuesday at noon, the entire mail having been distributed, the general delivery commenced. Mr. Moore, the indefatigable postmaster, and his clerks, worked day and night, without rest or respite, to accomplish this labour. The arrival and departure of the steamers, at nearly the same period, render the duties of the office unusually severe. The forwarding of letters, in accordance with the thousands of orders, sent in from all parts of the mines—a post-office feature peculiar to California alone—could, of itself, suffice for the constant employment of eight or ten clerks. The necessity of special provision for all Government service in California—whether civil, military, or naval—is daily becoming more and more evident. Through the want of it all departments are most embarrassingly cramped, and unless some relief be speedily extended, their administration must become impossible.

LARGE FIRE IN STOCKTON.

OUR readers will learn the particulars from the following communication:—

[Correspondence of the *Pacific News*.]

Stockton, December 24, 1849.

To the Editors of the Pacific News.

This place was visited, last night, with a sweeping and destructive fire, consuming an immense amount of merchandise, and other property. The alarm of fire was given about 12 o'clock, and as soon as it was possible for me to get to it, the whole of Porter, Melony, and Co.'s large newly finished and furnished gambling house was in a flame of fire, giving a threatening and fearful aspect to all the buildings around it. It was, however, arrested at the St. Charles Hotel, destroying the verandah, a building owned by Mr. E. Lane, Grayson and Stephens' trading house, and a new building in the course of completion, erected by a coloured man by the name of Lucien Benjamin. Another small building owned by Mr. E. Lane and leased by Mr Agnew, was also destroyed, having been cut down and pulled away. The total amount of the loss of property will not fall short of 150,000 dollars, and the principal losers will be Messrs. Tucker and Buckman, Gayson and Stephens, E. Lane, Porter, Meloney and Co., Chapman and Cornwall, and the coloured man before mentioned, the circumstances of whose loss are peculiarly aggravating. He had become one of the oldest inhabitants. On his arrival in the country he had opened a small restaurant on Centre-street where by frugality and close application to his business, he had accumulated a fortune of 30,000 dollars, more or less. The whole of this sum he was investing in his new hotel, which, in point of style and arrangement, was to be of the first class. It was nearly ready to be occupied, but by this large conflagration the town has lost the convenience and accommodation of such an hotel, and the poor man his all of pecuniary ability. There have been many other private losses by this fire, but I am not informed to how great an extent, or who are the sufferers. It is indeed remarkable that the St. Charles Hotel and Mr. E. Lane's trading house should have escaped, the former standing next to one which was entirely destroyed, and the latter standing in a position to be entirely covered by the flames, owing to the direction of the wind. In the case of the St. Charles, the wind was blowing the fire from it, and water was freely used in subduing the fire near to the building, and the trading house of Mr. Lane was covered with zinc, which may have saved that from destruction. The sides and eaves of the building ignited in several places, but the fire was immediately put out. I am very sorry to add, that during the excitement, much pilfering, and many petty thefts were committed. The fire was supposed to have caught in the kitchen of Porter, Maloney, and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE MINES.

WE have received from a Mr. John V. Berry, of Iowa, a communication under date of December 22nd, from which we make the following extract. Mr. Berry is located on the Yuba River, about twelve miles above Rosa's Ranch, and about two miles and-a-half below Rosa's Bar:—

"Since the beginning of November, we have had heavy rain storms for a greater part of the time. These rains have caused the Yuba to rise and fall alternately every few days, and now, while I am writing, it is higher than it has been any time this fall and winter, and I am told more swollen than at any time during the last winter. The diggers have been able to do but little in the way of getting out gold, in this section of the gold region, in consequence of the rains, and are, therefore, doing but a sorry business. Provisions are high, and all that are now brought up to the mines, are packed by mules from the mouth of the Yuba, to which point they are transported in flat boats. Day before yesterday, I learned that a steamboat had arrived at the Yuba and had come up to within about eight miles of this place, freighted with goods.

Messrs. Ferguson and Co., two enterprising and successful miners, from Putnam County, New York, have gone into the trading business during the winter, in consequence of being unable to work their mine during the high water. Their mine is very rich, whenever it is so that the water will permit them to work.—There are a great many persons located on this river, within ten miles of the place from where I write, among whom are several families from Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois. Most of them, I understand, are here only during the winter, and intend making an early start in the spring, for the upper part of the river and its tributaries. Many of the miners have been sick with the scurvy, and a great many have left the mines in consequence of that terrible affliction. Some have left also for fear of getting it, and have gone home to the States. Sickness and death are not so prevalent here as one would naturally be inclined to suppose, when seeing the exposed manner in which all have to live. For most live in tents or huts, unsuitable abodes for men who have been accustomed to civilized society, its comforts and conveniences."

Jacksonville, Woods' Creek,
December 15, 1849.

To the Editors of the Pacific News.

GENTLEMEN,—Not having seen, in your paper, any account of our diggings, from any of your correspondents, I thought that a description of them might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers. Jacksonville is a romantic spot, situated in a deep valley, at the junction of Woods' Creek with the Tuolumne. The diggings extend to the distance of ten miles, up and down the river, and fifteen miles up the creek from this point. The gold in the creek is coarse, but that in the river is fine. Several hundred persons are wintering here and in the vicinity. They are able to average half an ounce per day, and some as high as one and two ounces. The distance from Stockton to this place is sixty-five miles. Provisions are rather high, but as the road to Stockton is passable all winter, and large stocks are already in at this point, they must come down. Flour has sold as high as 62½ cents. per lb., pork 75 cents., and other things in proportion. The weather, thus far, has been delightful, but we have had a few stormy days. Quere? why is it that it is pleasant here in the mountains, while at the north, and on the plains, it is one continual storm? Can it be owing to the attraction of our high mountains for the clouds? This portion of the country is broken, but, I think, presents the most extensive and eligible area for winter diggings in California. For spring and summer operations it cannot be surpassed. Game is very plentiful, so much so as to reduce the price of beef fifty per cent. The water is clear and wholesome, and, I think, the health of the inhabitants better than the same number of persons could possibly enjoy under similar circumstances in any part of the United States. But, as editors are averse to long communications, I will close, with the promise of keeping you 'posted up' in everything new and interesting in this part of El Dorado.

Yours, respectfully,
B.D.H.

GOVERNOR BURNETT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN of the Senate and Assembly: I have been chosen by a majority of my fellow citizens of the State of California to be her first Executive. For this proof of their partiality and confidence I shall ever retain a most grateful sense. To be chosen Chief Magistrate of California, at this period of her history, when the eyes of the whole world are turned towards her, is a high and distinguished honour, and I shall do all in my power to merit this distinction, by an ardent, sincere and energetic discharge of the weighty and responsible duties incident to the position I occupy.

Nature, in her kindness and benificence, has distinguished California by great and decided natural advantages; and these great natural resources will make her either a very great or a very sordid and petty State. She can take no middle course. She will either be distinguished among her sister States, as one of the leading stars of the Union, or she will sink into comparative insignificance. She has many dangers to encounter, many perils to meet.

In all those countries where rich and extensive mines of the precious metals have been heretofore discovered, the people have become indolent, careless, and stupid. This enervating influence operates silently, steadily, and continually, and requires countervailing causes, or great and continued energy of character in a people to successfully resist it. How far this influence may mould the character of the future population of California, time alone can determine If she should withstand and overcome this great peril, she will constitute a bright exception to the fate that has attended other States similiarly situated. But I anticipate for her a proud and happy destiny. If she had only her gold mines the danger would be imminent, but she has still greater and more commanding interests than this—interests that seldom or never enervate or stupify a people, but, on the contrary, tend, in their very nature to excite and nourish industry, enterprise, and virtue I mean her agricultural and commercial advantages. While our mines will supply us with ample capital, and our fine agricultural lands will furnish us with provisions—our great and decided commercial facilities and position will give full and active employment to the energies and enterprise of our people, and will prevent them from sinking into that state of apathy and indifference which cannot exist in a commercial and active community.

Our new State will soon take her equal station among the other States of the Union. When admitted a member of that great sisterhood, she will occupy an important position, imposing upon her new and great responsibilities. She can never forget what is due to herself; much less can she forget what is due to the whole Union. Her destiny will be united with that of her sister States and she will then form one of the links of that bright chain that binds together the happy millions of the American people.

How wide and extended is our expanding country. With only thirteen States and three millions of inhabitants originally, we have grown in the short space of three quarters of a century, to be one of the greatest nations of the earth. With a federal government to manage and control our external relations with the world at large, and State governments to regulate our internal and business relations with each other, our system is peculiarly adapted for extension over a wide field, without the danger of becoming unwieldy and impracticable. We have now more than twenty millions of inhabitants and thirty States, with others knocking at the door of the Union for admittance. Our States and cities line the eastern coast of North America facing Europe, and our country extends across the entire continent to the shores of the Pacific, facing the millions of Asia. We have commanding military and commercial positions on both oceans, and nothing can retard us in our onward march to greatness but our own errors and our own follies.

California has her part to act in this great march of improvement, and whether she acts well her part or not, depends much upon her early legislation. With the most ardent desire to do my duty towards our new and rising State, I pledge you my most cordial co-operation in your efforts to promote the business of California and the Union. For the principles that will govern me in my administration of the executive department of the State, I beg leave to refer you to my forthcoming message.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness and courtesy you have shown me, and hope that your labours may redound to your own honour and the happiness of your constituents.

THE EARTH EATERS.—The earth which the Otomacs eat is a soft unctuous clay, a true potter's clay, of a yellowish-grey colour, due to a little oxide of iron. They seek for it in particular spots on the banks of the Orinoco and the Meta, and select it with care. They distinguish the taste of one kind of earth from that of another, and do not consider all clays as equally agreeable to eat. They knead the earth into balls of about five or six inches in diameter, which they burn or roast by a weak fire until the outside assumes a reddish tint. The balls are remoistened when about to be eaten. These Indians are generally wild uncultivated beings, and altogether averse to any kind of tillage. It is a proverb even among the most distant of the nations living on the Orinoco, when speaking of anything very unclean, to say that it is "so dirty that the Otomacs eat it." As long as the waters of the Orinoco and the Meta are low, these Indians live on fish and river tortoises. They kill the fish with arrows when at the surface of the water,—a pursuit in which we have often admired their dexterity. During the periodical swelling of the rivers the taking of fish ceases, for it is as difficult to fish in deep river water as in the deep sea. It is in this interval, which is of two or three months' duration, that the Otomacs swallow great quantities of earth. We have found considerable stores of it in their huts, the clay balls being piled together in pyramidal heaps.—*Travels in America.*

STRIKING ERRORS AT THE MINT.—We wonder who reads the proofs at the Mint; for it seems that the last publication at that office (whose works we invariably take in—as soon as we can get them) was not properly corrected before it was issued to the public. And the coins are to be recalled, and to be sent through the press a second time. A second edition of a coin, "with additions and corrections," cannot be done exactly for a penny; and we cannot see how the additional outlay is to be provided for. We strongly advise the proprietors to engage a careful reader for their establishment, and to see for the future that every new work they bring out—no matter whether it is a humble half-farthing for the benefit of the Irish landlords, or a valuable half-sovereign for distressed Protectionists—is properly revised before it is put into the hands of the public. Nowhere do accidents cost so much as at the Mint—for the smallest mistake will chip a shilling off every sovereign,—and a number of such chips would soon make a hole in the entire currency of the realm. To guard against such accidents, therefore, perhaps it will be safer for them to adopt the old mercantile caution, and to have engraved round the edge of every new coin, "Errors Excepted."—*Punch.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1511480

IMPOUNDINGS.

TAMWORTH.—From run of A. A. Company's tresspass, damages 3d. per head: Brindle sided cow, ⌐ over WN near shoulder, EG near ribs, near rump not legible. Yellow bullock, white belly, ISH near ribs, RA off rump, DW off thigh, ears cropped. Brown sided bullock, TW over W near rump. Yellow and white spotted bullock, G near shoulder and cheek, near rump not legible, ear marks. Yellow strawberry sided bullock, CH or CM near rump, 2 near shoulder. Blue strawberry bullock, GL over E near rump and thigh. If not released they will be sold on 26th March. J. K. HAMMOND. 11s. 9d.

WEST MAITLAND.—From Dagworth, February 24: Black bull branded on near rump PCFC; damages 5s. If not released he will be sold on the 21th March. T. LOBBAN. 9s.

HEXHAM.—By Mr. G. Weakley, from Allenwick, February 21: Chestnut horse short tail, JL near shoulder, hind and off fore legs white, near fore foot white, narrow strip of white up the face, 6 years old, 15 hands high, damages 6d. If not released he will be sold on the 25th March. J. CORTEEN. 9s. 6d.

MERGANSER.—From Quirindi for trespass, February 19: White cow, JL off rump. Brindle sided cow, top off near ear, AC near rump. Red bullock, small horns, TC or TG over R off ribs. White bullock, yellow neck, MD near rump, like MD off rump. White bullock, red ears, top off off ear, JS off rump, JS off ribs, ⌐ off shoulder. Strawberry bullock, JR off rump, JR off hip. White bullock, near ear slit, CX over TEB off ribs. Red and white cow, both ears marked. O near ribs, 2 near rump, RW over A off rump. Strawberry bull calf, unbranded. Black and white heifer, unbranded. Bay filly, near hind fetlock white, ⌐ over J near shoulder, about 2 years old. If not released, they will be sold on the 21st March. J. ROSS. 11s. 3d.

CARCOAR.—February 18: Strawberry heifer calf, swallow tail, mark off ear, like HC off rump. Red bullock, slit side near ear, JML near rump. Black bullock, same mark and brand. Strawberry bullock, same mark and brand. Strawberry bullock, same mark and brand. Red bullock, same mark and brand. Brown and white bullock, like P near rump. Black and white heifer calf, brand off rump and ribs not legible. Light brindle sided cow, BC off rump and ribs. Red cow, piece out of the side off ear, CS off ribs, PC off rump, WC off thigh. Red steer, JJ crossed near rump. Brindle cow, both ears cut off, same brand. Brown bullock, white on rump and shoulders, white belly and tail, like FO or FC and 2 under near rump. Red bullock, a little white on belly, heart and B off rump. Mouse coloured heifer, top off the near ear, JC off rump, LS off thigh. Red cow, top off the off ear; piece cut off the side near ear, EC near ribs. Brown and white spotted steer, IS off rump, E off ribs. Grizzle heifer, piece out of the side off ear, PM and a blotch after the W off ribs. Black bullock, piece out of the side off ear, W over WD W under off rump. Red cow, white on belly, tip off the off ear, HH off ribs, BM off rump. Red poley bull, white on flanks and belly, JF over ⌐ off rump. Strawberry heifer calf, SM off ribs. Black horse, near fore and off hind foot white, pastern joint off hind foot swelled, star on forehead, small streak of white on nose, spot of white near side neck, long mane and tail, TR near shoulder, HK off shoulder, 16½ hands high, has been shod before, draught bread. Chestnut horse, saddle marked, switch tail, some white spots on nose, shoulder and rump WT, the T apparently brended over an L near shoulder. Bay mare, unbroken, like PM off shoulder. Strawberry bull, horned, JM conjoined near hip and ribs, illegible brand near rump, damages £5. If not released they will be sold on 16th March. C. SEYMOUR. 11s. 6d.

WARWICK.—From Maryland, the station of M. H. Marsh, Esq., February 11: Bright bay entire horse, NK off shoulder, M near shoulder, black points, white star on forehead, rising 3 years old; damages, 5l. Bay mare, with a bay foal at foot, I with S sideways over, and 7 under conjoined near shoulder, near hind fetlock white; damages, 1l 10s. Bay filly JM off shoulder, scar near shoulder, small star on forehead, grey on the nose, about 4 years old; damages, 1l 10s. Bay colt, IW on each shoulder, 2 years old; damages, 5d. If not released on or before the 7th March they will be sold. W. CARTER. 11s. 9d.

KELSO.—February 17: Bay mare, star on face, off hind foot white, C or G over F near shoulder, sixteen hands high. Bay filly black points, F over C or G near shoulder. Light brindle bullock slit in near ear, star on face, like PR and W over ⌐ off rump, X off shoulder. Red bullock, like AT over F off hip, aged. Brindle bull, like CM or GH off rump. 2 years old. Red cow, IM near rump. If the above horses and cattle are not released on or before the 20th March they will be sold at Arthur's Inn, Bathurst. J. TARWEEN. 11s.

WARWICK.—From Tulburia, the stat on of Messrs. W. and T. Leith Hay, February 15: Light bay horse, J with W sideways near shoulder, B off shoulder, near hind foot white, switch tail, six years old; damages 5d. Black horse, TR near shoulder, three white feet, about six years old. Brown mare, 9 with C over near shoulder, has had a fistula, aged; damages 5d. each. From Canning Downs, the station of Messrs. W. and G. Leslie: Bay colt, HF near shoulder, rising three years old. Bay filly, T near shoulder, near hind foot white, star on forehead, long tail, rising three years old. Black horse, gr near shoulder, short switch tail, three white feet, about four years old. Bay horse, TD with PC over near shoulder, long tail, about five years old; damages 5d. each. If not released on or before the 1st March they will be sold. W. CARTER. 15s.

WAGGA WAGGA.—From Bunandra, March 1: Iron grey horse, 18 off neck, 64 under the saddle off side, star on the forehead, off hind foot white, switch tail, 15 years old, 15 hands 1 inch high; damages 5d. Also, from Kumba: Bay horse, BJ off shoulder like IR with IS under near shoulder, hind foot white, small star on the forehead, switch tail, aged, 15 hands 2 inches high; damages 5d. each. Also, from Gobagobin: Red bullock, SC near rump. Brindle bullock, MH near ribs, IC 2 over near shoulder. Black cow, white back, B with ⌐ over and T under near rump. Red bullock, JME conjoined off rump, ⅓ off ribs, T with OO under near ribs. Black cow, ⌐K over ⌐K near rump. Red and white bullock, HO near rump. Red cow, like WB with W2 under near rump. Brindle cow, white back, T over T off ribs, NR near ribs. Brindle steer, L off rump and ribs. Yellow heifer calf, no visible brand. Strawberry bullock, illegible off rump and thigh like 5 with CB under. Red spotted calf, illegible near rump. Dark brindle bullock, no visible brand. Red bull, no brand. Red heifer calf, no brand. Black heifer calf, no brand. Yellow cow, NJ near ribs. Brindle spotted cow, MT near ribs, ear marked. White and black bullock, ZR near rump. Yellow spotted cow, ⌐K over ⌐K near rump. Yellow heifer calf, no brand. Light brindle bullock, JC over S off ribs. Yellow cow, illegible rump and ribs. Red cow, TL off rump, triangle off thigh, ear marked. Strawberry cow, MT near ribs, ear marked. Red bullock, white back, illegible off rump, like 5 on the thigh. Red cow, like TW or FW near rump. Spotted steer, no visible brand. Red bullock, S or 5 near shoulder RM near rump. TW off rump, SJ off ribs, S off shoulder. Brown sided cow, MT near ribs. Red bullock, white back, BH off ribs, like NS over 3 off rump. Brown bullock, HO off rump. Red bullock, T over M near rump, 5 near shoulder, 6 off rump. Brown cow, T over OO off ribs, JME conjoined near rump. Spotted bullock, like 226 near rump. Spotted bullock, ⌐ over B off rump. Red cow, RW with IM under near rump. Red bullock, T over OO near ribs, ⅓ off ribs; damages 3d each. If the above cattle and horses are not released within 21 days they will be sold. E. H. SEPPINGS. £1 4s. 3d.

BIRTH.

At the Manse, Dunfermline, Scotland, on the 27th August last, Mrs. A. Sutherland, (sister of the Messrs. M'Diarmid, Wangoola, Carcoar,) of a son, still born.

MARRIED.

November 10, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Lieutenant Colonel John Messiter, H.M. 28th Regiment, to Mariam Sophia Adelaide Gammell, only daughter of Major Gammell, of Stonehouse, and grand-daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Gammell, of the 1st Foot Guards.

DIED.

On the 28th February, at his residence, Bark Huts, Liverpool Road, Mr. William Tavener, aged 52 years.

At his residence Dunfermline, Scotland, on the 11th September last, John Kerr, Esq., (uncle of the Messrs. M'Diarmid, Wangoola, Carcoar,) in his 80th year.

Suddenly, on the 1st of March, at his residence, Macquarie-place, Mr. R. D. Woodriff, in his thirtieth year.

At San Francisco, on the 30th December, Francis Forbes, Esq., son of the late Sir Francis Forbes.

FOR SALE AND LEASE,—PETERSHAM ESTATE.

Five acres next to Annandale and Enmore, on the new Canterbury Road to Newtown, for sale. Right of wood-cutting and grazing in Petersham bush on lease for one or two years. Allotments for sale and on clearing leases. Apply at

MR. T. J. FISHER'S.
3826 King-street.

FOR SALE, AT WAGGA WAGGA. FIVE HUNDRED superior SAXON RAMS, of different ages.
Apply to Mr. JOHN PATER. 3888

INVESTMENTS.

SECURITY for any sums, with interest at from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum and upwards—
In Bank Shares
In Gas-Light Shares
In Debentures
In Mortgages, &c.
W. BARTON,
3973 55½, George-street.

SUMS from £100 to £1000 to be lent on Sydney Properties. Apply to
SIENHOUSE AND HARDY,
186, Elizabeth-street
February 27 3841

SHIP UNA.

ALL accounts against the ship Una to be forwarded in duplicate, to the undersigned on or before the 10th March.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 4033

MR. A. BOGUE being about to proceed to England requests that all claims against him be sent in for settlement.
Pitt-street, March 1. 4039

NOTICE.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

IT having come to my knowledge that certain parties, representing themselves as Commission Agents, have been visiting vessels for the purpose of selling biscuits in my name, I beg to state that I have no agent but myself, and am now selling my best kiln dried biscuits at the lowest market price.
GEORGE WILKIE,
4047 Opposite the Police Office.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the whole or any portion of artificers' works required in the erection and completion of two houses, &c., in Prince-street, Sydney. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. JOHN BINH, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 1st March.

The proprietor is not bound to accept the lowest tenders.

JOSEPH BAYLISS,
George-street.
February 7. 3407

TO BOOK-KEEPERS.

A CLERK being wanted in the Office of the Australian Gas-Light Company, applications for the appointment, addressed to the Secretary, will be received until eleven o'clock of Wednesday next, the 6th March.

None need apply but proficient book-keepers, nor will any applications be entertained unless accompanied by satisfactory testimonials as to character and competency.

Undounted security will be required to the extent of £200.

Candidates are requested to be in attendance at the Company's Office, at half-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.
February 28. 3829

A LADY of great respectability wishes an engagement as companion to a lady, or to superintend the domestic arrangements in a superior family. She has had much experience in the proper management of young persons, and possesses a thorough knowledge of domestic economy. Address, prepaid, S.F., *Herald* Office, Sydney. 3969

WANTED, a Woman Cook. Apply at Mrs. ROBERT CAMPBELL'S, Fort-street.
Sydney, February 28. 3846

WANTED, a Married Couple: the man to work in a garden and make himself generally useful, the woman to cook and assist in the laundry. Apply to Mrs. WOODHAM, next door to the Post Office, George-street. 3966

WANTED, a Man and Wife, as Cook and Laundress; or as Labourer and Laundress.

Also, two Butchers (single men) for Newcastle.

Apply between nine and eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, (Saturday) to the undersigned.

H. RICHARDS.
Queen's-place, March 1. 3961

GROOMS.

WANTED two or three first-rate Grooms, none need apply excepting those who can produce characters for being sober, honest, and industrious, to such wages will be no object. Application to be made this day, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, to
T. E. JONES,
H.E.I. Company's Repository,
Bligh-street.
Sydney, February 28. 3953

TO DRAPERS

WANTED, an Assistant, and an Apprentice. Apply to
R. MEARES,
4060 276, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Cooper for a boiling-down establishment a short distance from Maitland: to a good tradesman liberal wages will be given, and constant employment for six months. Apply to
SAMUEL D. GORDON,
3983 3, Bridge-street.

TO QUARRYMEN. — Wanted, an expert hand to act as working foreman, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to JOHN STAFFORD, Architect, Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street.
March 2. 4054

COALS.

WANTED, fifty tons of Coals, for a vessel now in harbour. Apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.
March 1. 4053

WANTED, a female Cook. Apply to
MRS. M. WOOLLEY,
4050 Cleveland House, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid. None but a thorough servant need apply to Mrs. ROBERT MURIEL, opposite Tuxteth Park, Glebe. 3980

WANTED, A COOK.—A good plain Female Cook may hear of a comfortable situation by applying to P. RILEY, corner of Elizabeth and Market streets. 3838

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

TO CONSTABLES AND ALL OTHER PERSONS.

THE undersigned will give the above reward for the apprehension of Michael M'Quade, who has absconded from his bail, who stands charged with riotous and disorderly conduct. Description:—A native of Dublin, about 33 years of age, height about 5 feet 9 inches, rather good looking, short black curly hair, complexion fresh ruddy, rather stout made, speaks very sharp and flash, and generally dresses genteelly. A bench warrant is issued for his apprehension.
WILLIAM PARROTT.
EDWARD BORTON.
Sydney, March 1. 3977

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Farm of Mr. W. Morris, near Berrima, in the early part of January—
A dark brown Horse, switch tail, white saddle marks, branded JO on the near shoulder, O G under the mane off side.

Any person giving information that may lead to the recovery, or bringing the Horse to Mr. GRAY'S Inn, Ploughed Ground, will receive £1 reward. 3105

TO BE LET, a Cottage at the Glebe, containing nine rooms, with kitchen detached, coach house and stable, large garden, with a well of good water. Apply to W. WALLIS, Builder, &c., 222, Elizabeth-street.
March 1. 4061

TO LET,

From the 1st day of April next,

THE whole of those spacious and commodious Premises, known as Iredale's Iron Stores, situated next to the City Council Chamber, York-street, Sydney. Rent moderate.

Application to be made to the Executors; or to Mrs. IREDALE, Auburn Cottage, Surry Hills.
February 25. 3748

TO LET, two commodious Houses and Shops, comprising seven rooms each, kitchen, register stoves, ovens, &c., complete, with water on the premises. The above have a commanding view of the water on either side.

For perdiculars apply to J. P. BOND, Royal Oak, Miller's Point. 3937

TO LET, a house, with shop front, six rooms, and kitchen—water on—in George-street North, opposite to the entrance to Campbell's Wharf. Apply to Mr. ATHERDEN, at the next house.
February 27. 3815

TO LET, at Balmain, the beautiful Cottage now in the occupation of Durham Nicholson, Esq.,—in every way suitable for a genteel family. This cottage has four rooms, beside two in the verandah; also a kitchen, servants' room, laundry stables, &c. A capital garden in the front, abundance of pure water, and the privilege of a bathing-house. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH LOOKE,
3817 Balmain.

TO LET, Alvanley Lodge, containing four rooms, kitchen, out-houses, and appurtenances, situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Baptist's Gardens. Rent moderate. Apply any morning from nine to ten, to Mr. R. M. PITE, 263, Pitt-street.
10763

STORE TO LET.

AN extensive three story Store, at the rear of No. 423, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel. Enquire of Messrs. BOWEN and SON, saddlers; Mr. R. SCOUGALL; or of
3974 F. WILSON.

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, an old established Public House, in a populous and business neighbourhood, doing a first-rate trade, with every requisite for carrying on the public line. The house is large and capable of making the rent clear by lodgers only, with good yard and stabling accommodation. Situation, George-street South. Apply to Mr. CHARLES ASHTON, Engraver, Market-street, corner of Pitt-street. 3342

TO LET,

A PUBLIC HOUSE, in full business at Scone, commanding a trade from its situation—the main road to New England passing the door. For particulars apply to
J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street.
3837

TO LET,

THE House and Stores in Fort-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thacker and Co. The house has been put in a state of thorough repair—contains ten excellent rooms, and is in every way suited for a gentleman's family.

They will be let either together or separately. Apply to

THACKER AND CO.
1221 George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE THIS DAY.

PRIME MESS BEEF, (PORT PHILLIP).
OATS, FIRST QUALITY, (VAN DIEMEN'S LAND).

ALSO,
LIVERPOOL SALT.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

20 CASKS OF PRIME PORT PHILLIP MESS BEEF
300 BUSHELS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATS, first quality.
5 TONS OF LIVERPOOL SALT.
Terms at sale. 4036

HOODED PHAETON AND CABRIOLET.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At eleven o'clock,
One very excellent Hooded Phaeton for one or two horses.
One substantial and well-finished Cabriolet.
Also,
One set pair horse harness.
Terms at sale. 3930

ARGYLE STREET.

A VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENT OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH, AND ADJOINING CAPTAIN GRIMES' ELEGANT ROW OF HOUSES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 2,
At 12 o'clock.

A VALUABLE ALLOTMENT OF BUILDING LAND, possessing thirty-three feet ten inches frontage to Argyle-street, by a depth of ninety-three feet, with a reserved road to the back.

This property would form a very eligible site for a private residence, commanding a very fine view of the Harbour, and adjoining Captain Grimes' handsome range of buildings,—always ensuring a respectable neighbourhood.

Title, first-rate
Terms at sale. 3391

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 2,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
An excellent assortment of household furniture, sundries, &c., consisting of chairs, tables, sofas, washstands, bedsteads, chests of drawers, bookcase, toilet glass, sofas, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
About 70 volumes of Books, latest novels, &c.
Splendid ship's cooking apparatus, &c.
Terms—Cash. 3984

7563 FEET CEDAR.
4285 FEET PINE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at the Erskine-street Wharf,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,

TWENTY-FIVE FLITCHES CEDAR, containing 7563 feet
Fourteen flitches pine, containing 4285 feet.
Terms—Cash. 4067

SUPERIOR QUALITY GOLD JEWELLERY, AND ELEGANT SHEFFIELD PLATED ARTICLES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Has received instructions from the Consignees, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, MARCH 8,
At eleven o'clock,
To close an account, and without any Reserve,

THE remaining portion of the superior quality Gold Jewellery and elegant Sheffield Plated Ware, from Thomas's, Strand, London, and consisting of—
Fine single stone and cluster brilliant rings
Pearl half-hoop and coloured stone fancy rings
Solid gold signet rings
Fine gold filagree bright and coloured stone earrings
Bright gold guards
Coloured gold Albert chains
Splendid filagree Cameo and coloured stone brooches
Pink topaz and aquamarine suite and earrings
Brequet chains and seals
Chased and embossed silver card cases, &c.
Richly silver mounted Sheffield plated branches, soup tureen, large kettle on stand, with spirit lamp; pillar candlesticks
Beautifully chased tea and coffee service
Pierced liquor frame, with elegantly cut glass decanters
Embossed and engraved waiters and cake basks
Six cup egg frame, ground glass butter coolers, &c.

☞ The auctioneer invites the attention of persons requiring articles of these descriptions to the above, the qualities of the whole being such as can be guaranteed, and they will be sold without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale. 4068

SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

SHOT BELTS, POWDER FLASKS, BRONZED INK STANDS, DISH COVERS, FIRE-IRONS, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW LANDING, EX PRINCE OF WALES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 5,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

SUPERIOR new pattern Electro-plated cruet frames with cut glass cruets
Ditto ditto chamber candlesticks
Ditto ditto egg frames (6 cups)
Ditto ditto table spoons and forks
Knife, fork, and spoon, in cases
Best copper powder flasks
Double and single shot belts
Bronzed ink-stands
Sets of superior steel cuthead fire-irons
Ditto ditto bronzed head ditto
Ditto double and cuthead fire-brasses
Plated and steel nutcracks
Palette and putty knives
Sets of 50 pieces Waterloo balance handled knives and forks
Large cooks' knives
Sets of superior block tin dish covers and various other articles.
Terms at sale. 4066

HORSES, DOG CART, GIG, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
One Clydesdale entire, two very excellent saddle horses, two town ponies, three mares, broken to saddle, one first-rate draught mare, one boy's pony, two stock horses, and several others.
Also,
A splendid dog cart, a pony phaeton, a stanhope gig, saddle, bridle, carriage harness, &c. 4052

THOROUGH-BRED MARES.

FROM THE STUD OF C. A. WILSON, ESQ., PENRITH.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction,
At Armstrong's Yards,
Castlereagh-street, corner of Hunter-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 2,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
6 Thorough-bred Mares, by Trumpeter, Sir John, and Goldfinder, broken in to saddle and harness.

The above are all in first-rate condition, and well worthy the attention of all classes of purchasers.
Terms—Cash. 3943

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25 CRATES EARTHENWARE.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
8 Crates blue and green edged plates, 10 inches
3 Crates blue and green edged plates, 8 inches
3 Ditto white hand basins, (two and three quarts
3 Ditto white chambers and pint bowls
4 Ditto white and dipt bowls
2 Ditto blue cups and saucers
1 Ditto dipt and white jugs and mugs
1 Ditto C. Co dishes, blue green edged, flat, and pie dishes
Terms at sale. 3944

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150 BAGS PAMPANGA SUGAR,
JUST LANDED.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 4,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
150 Bags Pampanga sugar,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 3986

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20 PACKAGES GLASSWARE,
EX VICTORY.

POSTPONED TO THIS DAY.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 4,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Cut and plain tumblers
" pint and quart decanters
" wine glasses, custards, and jellies
Cruets, castors, celery glasses
Confectioners' glasses and covers
Vials, liqueurs, and nobblers
Champagnes, hocks, &c.
Terms at sale. 4042

BONNETS AND HATS.
EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT.

WITHOUT RESERVE
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 5,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

14 CASES BONNETS AND HATS, consisting of Ladies' French Fancy
Crenoline Bonnets
Ladies' Crenoline bonnets
Ditto ditto mixed ditto
Queen's Own ditto
Ladies' white Lima ditto
Ditto fancies ditto
Ditto California ditto
Ditto mourning fancies ditto
Ditto Chenille ditto
Ditto White lace Lima ditto
Ditto satin ditto
Ditto Milan chip ditto
Ditto Normandy ditto
Ditto figured ditto
Ditto feather edge ditto
Ditto white sewn chip
Ditto drab, figured, and white willow ditto
Ditto black, blue, and Sparterie ditto
Girls' and maids' blue and Sparterie-shaped bonnets
Girls' Princess Royal hats
Ditto rice ditto ditto
Ditto improved Jenny Lind
Boys' Tuscan hats
Ditto Luton ditto
Ditto fancy straw ditto
Chenille edging, cordorette and fringe
Terms at sale. 3940

GERMAN AND BELGIAN CANARIES,
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND FEATHER.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS
Has received instructions from the importer to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 4,
At 11 o'clock,

30 SPLENDID GERMAN AND BELGIAN CANARIES

They are a similar lot to those sold early in the month, and were imported expressly to the order of Mr. ROACH, and no expense was spared to procure lively birds with lark and nightingale notes.

Also,
10 Chinese Canaries and a variety of colonial birds
25 Handsome brass cages
24 Fountains or water glasses
1 Cwt. canary seed

Most of the birds will be WARRANTED TO SING. The birds can be seen previously and on the morning of sale at the rooms of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 3878

BLOOD HORSES.

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell by auction, at his Repository,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
At 12 o'clock,
30 Thorough-bred colts
3 Thorough-bred fillies
2 Thorough-bred stallions
This valuable lot is from the stud of
JAMES ROBERTS, ESQ.,
and is the produce of his valuable mares (allowed to be as good stock as any in the colony) by the imported thorough-bred horses Tamarin and Egremont. The colts are from four to five years old, of great power and action; and among them will be found some splendid pairs of carriage horses. The colours are greys and bays.

They will be at the Repository for inspection on Tuesday next. 4062

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, under distress for rent,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 4,
At 12 o'clock,
On the premises at Five Dock, on the Parramatta-road, now in possession of Robert Slapp, consisting of two horses, cart, harness, four cows, two pigs, a quantity of poultry, and household furniture, &c., &c.
THOMAS OWEN,
3890 Bailiff.

GREAT WINE AND SPIRIT SALE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from Mr. Joseph S. Willis, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 5TH MARCH,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

THE whole of this splendid stock of RECHERCHE Wines, to close various consignments, consisting of the undermentioned. The celebrity of these Wines renders unnecessary any comment from the Auctioneer, whose instructions are to sell to the highest bidder,

EX CHASELEY.
From the well-known house of
G. NICHOLAS, (ABCHURCH-LANE).
3 Pipes port
24 Hogsheads ditto
7 Quarter-casks ditto
4 Butts sherry
17 Hogsheads ditto.
From the house of
PHILLIPS, KING, AND CO.
6 Hogsheads } very superior Pale Sherry
5 Quarter-casks }
From the house of
PETER REIGBEDER AND CO.
3 Hogsheads } very old Brown Sherry
2 Quarter-casks }
and has been upwards of seven years in the colony

EX SISTERS.
From the house of
LEMON, HART, AND SON.
40 Quarter-casks sherry
10 Ditto port
2 Ditto Madeira
25 Cases claret, 1 dozen each
8 Ditto hock, 1 ditto ditto, Niersteiner
20 Ditto sauterne, 1 ditto ditto
19 Ditto champagne, 1 ditto ditto
50 Ditto ditto, 1 ditto ditto, Abel, Petiot, and Co.

EX FAITHFUL,
From the famed house of
VEUVE, DELBOS, ET FILS.
No. 1. 5 Cases claret, 3 dozen each—St. Estephe Medoc, 1834
No. 2. 1 Case claret, 3 dozen each—St. Estephe Superieur, 1834
No. 3. 19 Cases claret, 3 dozen each—Pauillac Medoc, 1831
No. 4. 29 Cases claret, 3 dozen each—Pauillac Medoc, 1834
No. 5. 12 Cases claret, 3 dozen each—Grand Vin Lafite, 1840
No. 6. 1 Case white hermitage, 1825
No. 7. 7 Cases sauterne } Haut Sauterne,
No. 8. 5 Cases ditto } 1825
No. 9. 1 Ditto ditto, Haut Bommes

EX BABOO.
20 Cases port, 3 dozen each
SPIRITS, &c.
20 Hogsheads Martell's brandy
28 Hogsheads Rizzi's
24 Hogsheads E. I. rum
55 Ditto ditto
4 Ditto rum shrub
20 Cases British gin, 1 dozen each
19 Cases, 1 dozen Muscat de Frontignan
9 Hogsheads cider
8 Hogsheads Burton ale
Terms at sale. 3672

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING A SMART CRAFT FOR THE CALIFORNIA, COASTING, OR ISLAND, TRADE.

THE FINE NEW SCHOONER
JESSIE,
Burthen, about 70 Tons, built at Twofold Bay,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely.

THIS REMARKABLE FAST-SAILING VESSEL is admirably adapted for the
COASTING, ISLAND, OR FOREIGN TRADE,
being of light draught of water, and great capacity of stowage. An excellent opportunity is here given for any person desirous of proceeding to the GOLD REGIONS in a craft of his own, of superior construction, the Jessie being perfectly new, and having been built of the very best materials, under special superintendence.

*** *Should the purchaser intend sending her to Twofold Bay a good portion of cargo is already on board, the freight of which the purchaser would be given the benefit of.*

☞ She may be seen at the north end of the Circular Quay.
Terms—Cash. 3968

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
TO CALIFORNIA, WATCHMAKERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

PICKLES, SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, SAUCES, DOUBLE-BARRELL (PERCUSSION) GUNS, TIME-PIECES, SCISSORS, COMBS, &c.
270 PACKAGES,
JUST ARRIVED EX PRINCE OF WALES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

101 CASES PICKLES, 3 dozen pints each
36 Ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto ditto
100 Ditto ditto, 2 ditto quart ditto
8 Cases salad oil, 12 ditto half-pints ditto
5 Ditto mustard, 6 ditto 1 lb. ditto
4 Ditto ditto, 6 ditto ½ lb. ditto
3 Ditto sauces, 6 ditto each
20 Double-barrel twist guns, with percussion locks
20 Single ditto ditto, ditto
2 Dozen 8-day spring time pieces
24½ Plate's single horizontal watches
7 8-day clocks
1 Gross Queen's pattern soup ladles
230 Dozen scissors, various patterns
60 Dozen large back combs
23 Dozen small ditto
92 Dozen side combs
23 Dozen rack combs
28 Dozen sticks
One case toys
105 Dozen French braces.

☞ All the above Goods, are of the best quality.
Terms at sale. 4006

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

CHIMNEY GLASSES, IN RICHLY GILT FRAMES,
DRESSING GLASSES, LARGE ACCORDIONS, BALANCE-HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS.

NOW LANDING, PER ACHILLES,

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6,
At 11 o'clock,

8 CASES, containing handsome Chimney Glasses, in richly gilt frames, of sizes from 36 x 20
to
50 x 40
Dressing glasses, all sizes
Six large size accordions
Sets ivory balance handled knives and forks.
3982

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF FRANCIS MITCHELL AND CO., FRANCIS MITCHELL, CHARLES MITCHELL, AND JOSEPH HENRY LEVIEN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by public auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
By direction of the Trustee, T. W. Smart, Esq

THE REMAINING ASSETS in the above Estate.
Terms at sale. 3971

CONTINUATION SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK,
AT NO. 284, PITT-STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA THEATRE,

EX MINERVA.

MR. W. G. MOORE has received positive instructions from Mr. Charles Moore, who has just arrived from London, to sell,
THIS MORNING, SATURDAY,
At 10 o'clock precisely,
One case fancy doeskins, cassimeres, and tweeds, in great variety and newest patterns
One case silk and other vests and vestings
One case hosiery, parasols, shawls, fancy Orleans, moleskins, &c.
To meet the convenience of tailors and others, the doeskins, &c., will be disposed of in lengths of 2½ yards to 10 yards each.
Terms—Cash.

Observe, that the sale will positively commence at 10 o'clock. 3966

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 4,
At 12 o'clock,

£500 STOCK IN THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTE.—As these Shares *will positively be sold*, an opportunity is offered to parties having money unemployed, to invest it to advantage.
Terms—Cash. 4049

CHEESE.
DAMAGED JAMS AND STARCH.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Stores,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 4,
At half past 10 o'clock,

ONE TON CHEESE, prime quality
Five cases Hobart Town Jams, more or less damaged
Three cases Colman's starch, ditto.
Terms—Cash.
No Reserve 4045

GEORGE-STREET AND CASTLEREAGH-STREET PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY.

Two Houses in Castlereagh-street, producing a rental of £62 (formerly let at double the rental)
Two Cottages, Baker's Shop, with ovens, and Allotment of Land in George-street, producing a rental of £104.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 4,
At 11 o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz.—

LOT 1.
That capital dwelling-house, No. 70, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street, containing every convenience and accommodation for a family, with entrance at the rear.

LOT 2.
The House adjoining the above (No. 72) and in every respect the same. The two form a most compact property, being well built and well finished, fitted with stoves, &c. The situation is also very pleasant, being close to the Race-course.

LOTS 3 to 6,
Immediately opposite Christ Church.
Lot 3—A Cottage (used as a shop) containing three rooms, with good yard in the rear, having frontage to Parramatta-street of fifteen feet four inches by a depth of about thirty-six feet.
Lot 4—A Cottage adjoining the above, the same in all respects (and used as a shop) with the exception of the frontage, which is fourteen feet one inch.
The above are let to good tenants at ten shillings per week each.
Lot 5—Baker's Shop and premises, let to Mr. Quailey, at £1 per week. This has frontage to Parramatta-street of about twenty-six feet, by a depth of about thirty-six feet to Valentine-street, *the main thoroughfare to Pyrmont.*
Lot 6—Consists of Baker's Oven and Dwelling, having frontage to Valentine-street of twenty-eight feet by a depth of fifty-two feet, more or less, with water-closet, cart shed, &c.

THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD.
Terms at sale. 3

FOURTEEN YEARS' LEASE
OF
COTTAGE IN HUNTER-STREET.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 4,
At 11 o'clock,

FOURTEEN YEARS' LEASE of the COTTAGE IN HUNTER STREET, adjoining the residence of Mr. Attorney-General Plunkett. The lessee will be required to expend

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM } VOL. XXVII. MONDAY, MARCH 4 1850.

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1850.

THE GUNDAGAI ANNUAL RACES,

TO take place on the Gundagai Course, on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of April.

FIRST DAY.

First Race.

The Gundagai Town Plate of £30 for all Horses; weight for age; heats, twice round the course; three entrances or no race. Entrance, three guineas.

Second Race.

Of £12, for Two-Year-Olds, once round the course; three entrances or no race; entrance, £1 10s.; weight, 7 st.

Third Race.

Maiden Stakes of £25, for Horses that have never won a £10 prize; twice round the course; weight for age; three entrances or no race; entrance, £2 10s.

SECOND DAY.

First Race.

Hurdle Race of £20, for all Horses; three times round the course; over nine stiff leaps, three feet four inches high; weight for age; three entrances or no race; entrance, £2 10s.

The remainder of the day reserved for private races.

THIRD DAY.

First Race.

Publican's Purse of £25, for all Horses; the winner of the Town Plate to carry extra weight at the discretion of the Stewards, not exceeding 7 lbs.; heats twice round the course; weight for age; three entrances or no race; entrance, £2 10s.

Second Race.

Hack Hurdle Race of £10; once round the course; over three leaps; post entrances; catch weights; entrance, £1; three entrances or no race.

RULES.

No person allowed to enter a Horse for the Town Plate unless a subscriber to the amount of £3; for the Maiden Plate, Publican's Purse, and Hurdle Race, £2 10s.; and for all others £1 will qualify. All riders to appear in jockey costume.

No person to have a stall unless a subscriber to the amount of £1.

To start at 12 o'clock precisely.

Weights to be carried at this meeting:—Two-year-olds, 7 st.; three ditto, 8 st.; four ditto, 9 st.; five ditto, 9 st. 8 lbs.; six ditto and aged, 9 st. 10 lbs.

JUDGE:—
Mr. W. K. Smith, J. P.
STEWARDS:—
Messrs. James Macdonald
Colin Macdonald
J. N. Waugh
J. O Rich
D. W. Armstrong.
CLERK OF THE COURSE:—
Mr. Thomas Hanley.
TREASURER:—
Mr. Davison.
HONORARY SECRETARY:—
Mr. Barrow. 3560

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.
LYONS BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Broker.
Sydney, November 3. 55

No. 50-93.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, February 27, 1850.

TO SHORT-HAND WRITERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Special Committee of the City Council, appointed to enquire into and report upon the best means of supplying Sydney with water, being about to take evidence on the subject, parties competent and willing to undertake the duty of Short-hand Writer on the occasion, are requested to make application at this office, where the necessary information may be obtained on or before Monday, the 4th proximo.

JOHN RAE,
3828 Town Clerk.

No. 50-94.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, February 27, 1850.

CLERK TO THE CITY TREASURER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that applications will be received at this office on or before Wednesday, the 6th March next, at noon, for the situation of Clerk to the City Treasurer. The salary for the current year is fixed at the rate of £100 per annum. Each application must be accompanied with a letter from two responsible persons willing to become surety in £300, for the due performance of the duties. Further particulars may be obtained at this office.

JOHN RAE,
3827 Town Clerk.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.

THE Tolls throughout the County of Cumberland are the same on Sundays as throughout the week, by an Act of Council which came into operation on the 1st January, 1850.

G. DAVIS.
Annandale Gate, January 11. 540

O. B. EBSWORTH, Merchant and Commission Agent, San Francisco.
327

QUIT-RENT.

A PETITION to the two Houses of Parliament, praying for a reduction in the rate of charge for quit-rents due to the Crown, lies for signature at Mr. W. R. Piddinton's, stationer, George-street. 3712

MR. FLETCHER,
DENTIST,
AT MESSRS. COHEN AND SON, 479, GEORGE-STREET.
(Three doors south of the Bank of New South Wales,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he stops decayed teeth without giving pain; supplies artificial teeth, which cannot be detected as such upon the closest inspection, and are guaranteed to answer the purposes of mastication and articulation.

CHARGES.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping	0	5	0
Scaling and cleaning	0	10	0
A single mineral tooth	0	10	0
A complete set, from	8	0	0
Extracting	0	2	6

Satisfaction given, or no payment taken.
Certificates from medical men of the first respectability can be shown.
Private entrance at the side. 11163

ALBION PRINTING OFFICE,
113, KING-STREET EAST, ONE DOOR FROM PITT-STREET.

A. TROOD begs respectfully to inform those parties who have hitherto patronised the above establishment, and the public generally, that she purposes carrying on the STATIONERY and PRINTING BUSINESS; and hopes by attention, punctuality, and the smallest remunerating prices, to obtain a share of their support.

BEST LONDON PARCHMENT always on hand, with Brief and Draft Paper of a superior quality.

Also, SHEEP and CATTLE STATION BOOKS, arranged for one year. 2934

GOLD DUST, GOLD AND SILVER COINS, BANK OF ENGLAND, IRISH, AND SCOTCH NOTES GOLD AND SILVER BULLION.

MESSRS. BIRNSTINGL AND CO. are buyers of the above in any quantity.
Bullion Office, George-street. 3874

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Californian Gold Dust, in any quantities.
4003 THACKER AND CO.

CAMEO BROOCHES.

WE beg respectfully to inform our customers and the public, that we have received, direct from London, per Prince of Wales, a large assortment of Cameo Brooches, which for *beauty of design* and *elegance of execution* we can with confidence assert are superior to any hitherto imported into this colony. We have also received some very beautiful *new designs* in armlets, necklets, diamond, emerald, ruby, opal, and other gem rings, of the *very latest* London patterns. They will be opened this day, and an early inspection is respectfully solicited.

FLAVELLES,
Opticians and Watchmakers,
478, George-street.
February 28. 3820

LADIES' BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

DELANY, BROTHERS, AND COMPANY beg to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and the colony generally, that they have taken the premises 383, George-street, (late the SAVINGS' BANK), which they intend opening in connexion with their manufacturing houses in Dublin and Paris, for the sale of ladies' and children's boots and shoes, which they can confidently recommend as equal if not superior to any other for durability and neatness, and can offer them at such prices as will ensure a portion of public patronage. 3809

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

THE season being so far advanced, Mrs. DAVIES begs to announce her intention to offer the remaining portion of her Stock of Millinery, Manteletts, Visites, Scarfs, &c., at a considerable reduction from the usual prices, in order to effect a clearance previous to receiving a supply of fresh novelties. Ladies who are desirous to combine elegance with economy, are solicited to make an early call.

Just opened, a case of Baby Linen, comprising every useful article; also, corded slips and crenoline dress improvers, &c.
3860 449, George-street.

LIGHT AND COOL HATS, SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT HOT WEATHER.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has now open for inspection the largest assortment in the colony of
Spring Cashmerette Hats, black and drab
Broad and narrow brim beavers, ditto
Ventilated velvet napped Paris hats of all qualities
Ladies' Paris riding hats
Soft summer hats, various colours
Also every sort of men's and boys' caps
Gold, military, and naval ornaments, livery bands, cockades, &c., &c.
Hats of all descriptions manufactured to order, the trade and country store-keepers supplied, &c.
A liberal discount allowed.
French Hat Manufactory, 77, Market-street.

TO SETTLERS, WOOLGROWERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS OF SLOPS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY respectfully call the attention of WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS purchasing supplies for the Bush, to the extensive alterations effected in their establishment, by which they are enabled to afford increased facilities for the inspection of their VARIED and EXTENSIVE STOCK of SLOPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, and EVERY REQUISITE for UP-COUNTRY USE.

Manufacturing most of their own SLOPS, and possessing the advantage of being represented in the ENGLISH MARKETS by Mr. DAVID JONES, whose large experience has made him intimately acquainted with the requirements of the colonists generally, they confidently assert that their system of doing business will be found fully commensurate with the times, a great reduction having been effected in the prices of most articles, compared with last or any previous season. WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS, who have not yet visited the establishment, are respectfully urged to do so, when they will not fail to observe the many and especial claims it has upon them, the proprietors having spared no effort to continue it, what it has always been, PRE-EMINENTLY the WOOLGROWERS' AND SETTLERS' DEPOT.

Extracted from David Jones and Company's published Trade List:—

BLANKETS.
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 stout bush blankets
" " " army and navy ditto
" " " super ditto ditto
8-4 to 14-4 real Witney ditto
" " scarlet ditto
" " blue and green ditto
8-4 to 10-4 plain and printed Scotch ditto

RUGS AND COUNTERPANES.
8-4 to 11-4 diaper rugs
8-4 to 12-4 coloured counterpanes
8-4 to 14-4 white ditto
8-4 to 14-4 imperial ditto
8-4 to 14-4 Marseilles quilts
8-4 to 14-4 summer ditto

SHIRTS.
Striped cotton shirts
Ditto ditto ditto, very heavy
Scotch twill shirts
Ditto ditto, extra stout and large
Ditto ditto, made to order
Regatta shirts, fast colours
Ditto ditto, very superior
Ditto ditto, fancy patterns
Ditto ditto, made to order, washed
Longcloth shirts, linen fronts, collars, and cuffs
Ditto ditto, very superior
Ditto ditto, made to measure
Ditto ditto, washed and dressed
Ditto ditto, full dress ditto
Scarlet and blue serge ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, all wool
Ditto ditto baize ditto
White and striped Guernseys
Scarlet and blue ditto
Imperial and Braganza ditto
Blue Flushing and pilot ditto
Lamb's-wool shirts and pants
Ditto ribbed ditto ditto
Merino shirts and pants
Brown cotton ditto ditto
White kersey shirts
Yarn blue and white ditto
Ditto spotted and striped ditto

COATS.
Shepherds' drab and blue Flushing
Stockmen's ditto
Ditto, with large capes
Ditto ditto, very superior
Blue pilots, cross pockets
Ditto, lined plaid
Ditto, Chesterfields
Ditto, lined through all wool plaid
Ditto, American riding coats
Monkey jackets, drab and blue
Pea coats
Ditto, very superior
Box coats, overlaid seams
Ditto, lined blanket
Superfine cloth and llama paletots
Black and mixed alpacca ditto
Ditto ditto, hip coats
Lametta ditto
Duck and drill ditto
Plaid and checked Holland ditto
Doeskin and tweed ditto
Gambroon and drill shooting coats
Doeskin and tweed ditto
Duck and Holland ditto
Fishing and boating ditto
Office and lounge ditto

VESTS.
Light and dark Valencias
Ditto ditto ditto, roll collars
Wool plaid vests
Ditto ditto roll collars
Ditto ditto double breasted
Swansdown ditto
Black and fancy satin
Ditto ditto roll collars
Ditto ditto double breasted
Black and coloured barathea vests
Tweed and doeskin ditto
Plain and printed velvet ditto
Rich black and coloured silk ditto
Printed quilting ditto
Ditto ditto double breasted and roll collars

SLEEVED VESTS.
Toilinet sleeved vests
Velveteen ditto ditto
Moleskin ditto ditto
Printed ditto ditto ditto
Swansdown ditto ditto
Silk plush ditto ditto
Sealette ditto ditto
Wool plaid ditto ditto
&c., &c., &c.

TROUSERS.
Drab and miller's drab moleskin trousers
Ditto ditto double stitched
Ditto ditto very superior
Ditto ditto strapped riding ditto
Ditto ditto with leather
Ditto ditto lined
Ditto cotton cord ditto
Ditto very superior
Ditto ditto strapped ditto
Ditto ditto made to order
Ditto worsted cord ditto
Ditto ditto very superior
Printed moleskin and cantoon ditto
Ditto plain and fancy drill
Military and navy duck ditto
Canvas and duck ditto
Black, drab, and blue cassimeres ditto
Ditto ditto buckskin ditto
Fancy ditto and doeskin ditto
Ditto double milled, for riding
Ditto ditto strapped
Blue and drab Flushing ditto
Blue pilot and beaver ditto
Black and drab ditto
Colonial tweed } In great variety
Plain and fancy }
English ditto
White kersey ditto for sheep washing

HATS AND CAPS.
Cabbage-tree and brab hats
Manila and Java ditto
China and Mexican ditto
Leghorn and Dunstable ditto
Basket and riding ditto
Felt, drab, and coloured ditto
Ditto ditto domed browns
Black and drab silk ditto
Black and drab beaver ditto
Cloth and tweed caps
Jim Crows and wide-awakes
Scotch and Kilmarnock bonnets
Glengarry and Tam O'Shanter ditto
&c., &c., &c.

PIECE GOODS.
Welch and Lancashire flannels
Serges—white, red, and blue
Baizes—green, blue, and red
Ticks—linen, union, and cotton
Scotch twill shirting
Chambrays and Grograms
Dungaree, woollen and cotton
Checks—linen, union, and cotton
Cheese-cloths, white and brown
Table oil cloths, all widths
Swansdown, white and grey
Moleskins, drab and millers' drab
Cords, drab and white
Nankeens, drab, buff, and blue
Ditto, real India
Monteith cloths, twilled and plain
Clan artan ginghams
Scotch plaids and galas
7-8 and 5-4 Hoyle's plates
Fancy prints, various
7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 navy blue ditto
Sheetings, white and grey
Ditto, twilled ditto ditto
Longcloths and shirtings
Domestic calicos
Dispers and damasks in the piece
Damask cloths, all sizes
Irish linens and lawns
Huckabacks, dispers, and grass cloths
Brown hollands, rough and dressed
Holland, checked and figured
Blind hollands, white and brown
Printed Venetian blinds
Printed furnitures and dimities
White and brown drills
Ducks and canvasses
Osnaburgs and Forfars
Marquee and verandah cloths
Collar and saddle ditto
Ironing baize
Welch plains
Printed drugget
Carpets and rugs
China matting
&c., &c., &c.

SUNDRIES.
Printed corahs
Ditto spun ditto
Black Barcelona ditto
Black bandannas
Printed cotton handkerchiefs
Ditto bundle ditto
Cotton half-hose and hose
Woollen ditto and ditto
Hat ribbons
Doubles and galloons
Single and double end braces
Ditto ditto worsted ditto
Ditto ditto strong web ditto
Ditto ditto Indiarubber
Hair brushes and combs
Leather belts, various
Elastic riding ditto
Indiarubber and Mackintosh coats and capes
Gutta percha coats, capes, hats, and leggings
Carpet and leather bags
Baskets—all kinds
Stockmen's boots
Women's shoes—all kinds
Woolpacks
Ditto bagging
Three-bushel bags
&c., &c., &c.
George-street,
9549 Opposite Post Office.

BOOTS and SHOES, from the best makers—
JAMES DAVIES AND SON, LONDON,
for sale at
MR. R. FAWCETT'S,
Auctioneer,
1959 491, George-street

FASHIONS FOR THE AUTUMN.

SEVENTY (70) CASES AND BALES FANCY GOODS, DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c.
EX PRINCE OF WALES AND ACHILLES.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have the pleasure to announce the arrival of SEVENTY PACKAGES of NEW GOODS, bought by Mr. DAVID JONES direct from the manufacturers, embracing some most RECHERCHE NOVELTIES in SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, ROBES, DRESSES, &c., &c., &c., which will be ready for inspection on MONDAY NEXT, 4TH MARCH.

DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, BUYERS, for CALIFORNIA, NEW ZEALAND, and the ISLANDS, are invited to inspect this SPLENDID LOT OF GOODS, which must be cleared out immediately, to make room for LARGE IMPORTATIONS DAILY EXPECTED.

George-street,
3995 Opposite the Post Office.

NO PUFF! NO PUFF!

QUALITY, STYLE, AND CHEAPNESS.

JOHNSON AND WRIGHT beg to assure the public, that having just received a large shipment of Drapery, Slops, &c., per Balmoral, their stock will be found to contain everything suitable for the season, and which for "quality, style, and cheapness," defies competition.

J. and W. think it unnecessary to give any list of prices, but only solicit a call in these puffing times, when every one will be convinced that their goods are really lower than any puffing list of prices in Sydney.

Cobden House,
3311 277 and 279, Pitt-street, Sydney.

S. BRUSH AND CO. respectfully inform the Public that the Firm heretofore known by the above designation, will from this date be carried on under the name and style of

BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL,
OPTICIANS, JEWELLERS, AND WATCHMAKERS,
488, GEORGE-STREET,

To which address they respectfully solicit a continuance of the many kind favours already bestowed on the establishment.

Sydney, March 1, 1850. 3890

NEW JEWELLERY.

BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL

HAVE much pleasure in announcing to the Public that they have just received an elegant and tasteful assortment of London Jewellery, per the Prince of Wales, which is well worthy of inspection, and which they can confidently recommend to the notice of their friends. Amongst the

LADIES' BROOCHES

are finely painted portraits of the QUEEN, Marie Antoinette, Madame Elizabeth, Marie Therese, Mary Queen of Scots, and other distinguished personages.

CAMEOS

Of the most tasteful designs. Also, elegant AMETHYST, TOPAZ, AND DROP BROOCHES, of the newest London patterns, in morocco cases.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RINGS, comprising Brilliant and Solid Signet Rings, in very great variety. A large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S STUDS,

of the newest and most fanciful devices.

BRUSH AND MACDONNELL beg to assure the public that the Jewellery mentioned above are the only articles in that line as yet landed from the Prince of Wales, and that in a few days they expect other cases of Goods from this ship, the contents of which they will have much pleasure in announcing.

They have also received by the same vessel a case of

BLUE STEEL SPECTACLES,

with Concave and Convex glasses, and Brazilian pebbles, suitable for all sights, and of the best quality, which they are enabled to offer at very reasonable prices.

Brush and Macdonnell feel every confidence in recommending their present stock to the notice of their friends and the public, and assure them these new goods will fully sustain the character of their establishment. They feel certain that those Ladies and Gentlemen who may favour them with a visit will have every reason to be satisfied with the excellence of the goods and the very moderate charges.

488, GEORGE-STREET. 3891

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS

J. T. SMITH, Shirt Tailor, Park-street, respectfully thanks his patrons and the public for the flattering and very liberal return his exertions have received during the last twelve months, fully proving that his endeavours to produce a correctly fitting shirt, with good work and substantial materials, have met with general approbation. Prompted with this success, he will increasingly persevere in his endeavour to please, and from his thorough knowledge of the ART of shirt-cutting and its *practical working*, trusts that his establishment may be second to none in the world for really good, correctly cut, and well-made shirts.

During the past winter there has been a pressing demand for labour, and J. T. S. has therefore been enabled to engage a large number of additional workers, and he is now in a position to offer the largest, most varied, and cheapest assortment ever produced in this colony, comprising—

Gentlemen's white shirts of every size and quality
Ditto with extra long fronts
Ready washed shirts of various kinds
Gentlemen's superior regatta and yacht shirts
Extra strong Scotch twilled ditto and bush shirts
With a very large assortment of boys' and youths' white and coloured shirts and night ditto

ALSO,

Ladies' and children's under clothing and night dresses
Gentlemen's flannel and merino vests and drawers
Silk handkerchiefs, cravats, half hose, and braces
Sheets, pillow slips, and towels
Shirts registered shirt collars, (inimitable)
Blouses, linen jackets, and summer coatees.

N.B.—Shirts made to measure or pattern.

IN addition to the Washing Machine previously advertised,

A. GRAVELY

Has now finished, and has on view at the Manufactory, 320, Pitt-street,

A WASHING MACHINE

Combined with a

WRINGER AND MANGLE,

possessing excellencies which must, on its becoming known, ensure its universal use in a colony where the economy of time and labour are of such paramount importance as in New South Wales.

The saving in wear and tear of linen by the use of this Machine would, in a short time, repay the first cost.

Baths of various kinds on hand, or made to order.

Country and town orders promptly attended to. 2279

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER

ARE the Sole Agents in Sydney for the sale of the

STOCKTON TWEEDS.

ROBERT FISHER,
10255 Stockton Factory.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

THE undersigned being the sole agents in Sydney for the

STOCKTON TWEEDS,

have always an excellent assortment on hand for the supply of

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE

on liberal terms.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER,
10256 Pitt-street.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

JUST LANDED, ex Raymond, and other late arrivals, and on sale at the lowest prices by the undersigned—

QUININE, OLIVE OIL in jars, Cream of Tartar, SHELLAC, Phial and Daffy Corks, SOFT SOAP, in firkins, CASTOR OIL, SENNA, Powdered SCAMMONY, Pearl Ash, TARTARIC ACID, Magnesia, GUM ACACIÆ, BLISTERING Plaster, CUBEBS, Ext. COLOCYNTH, Hyoscyam, Conii, Taraxaci, Belladonna, Papaver Alb., Fol Digital, LOBELIA INFLAT. Linseed Meal, Common and Patent TRUSSES, Chip and Pill Boxes, PLASTER SKINS, LINT, ADHESIVE PLASTER, MURIATE and Acetate of MORPHIA, BARBADOES and Socotrine ALOES, Oxalic Acid, Citric Acid, POWELL'S Balsam and Pills, PERUVIAN BARK, Trisnitrate of Bismuth, WHITE WAX, Camphor, Musk, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Blue Pill, CALOMEL, Hyd. Nit. Oxyd., IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, SARSAPARILLA, Bals. Copaibæ, Kreasote, OPIUM, Ess. BERGAMOTTE and LEMON, CROTON Oil, Lig. Opii Sed, Oil of Almonds, OIL OF CUBEBS, COD LIVER OIL, Oils of Lavender and PEPPERMINT, CHLOROFORM, RHUBARB, JALAP and Ipecacuanha Powders, Acetic Acid, Sweet Nitre, BOND'S and WYMAN'S Marking Ink, OTTO OF ROSES, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

Just opened, 100 Boxes of superior

EAU DE COLOGNE,

which is being sold at a remarkable LOW PRICE, at the MEDICAL HALLS,
93, King-street, and
Corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets.
2703 J. ROW.

COMPOUNDS, CORDIALS, &c.

GEORGE EVANS, the only Licensed Rectifier and Compounder of Cordials in the colony, reminds his country friends in particular, that his extensive stock consists of rectified spirits, and compounds and cordials of the finest description.

From his long experience in this business, George Evans enjoys the support of full nine-tenths of the Licensed Victuallers of Sydney but he is induced to appeal by advertisement to country consumers in consequence of various inferior cordials and other beverages being lately forced into notoriety by puffing advertisements.

In the Soda Water and Lemonade department George Evans has the pleasure to notify that he is honoured by the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, and most of the leading families of Sydney and Parramatta.

He begs to draw the attention of consumers to the following list, all of which may be procured at his Wine and Spirit Stores, 182, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

Cherry brandy	Anniseed
Raspberry brandy	Ginger wine
Rum shrub	Peppermint
Brandy bitters	Cloves
Gin bitters	Lemon syrup
Ale and wine bitters	Raspberry syrup
Noyeau	Golden cordial
Milk punch	&c., &c., &c.
Norfolk punch	

N.B.—G. E. has constantly on sale a choice assortment of Wines and Spirits. 2665

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER, in four dozen casks, very superior, on sale at

I. O. GLANHAM'S,
561, George-street,
Next door to Mr. S. Lyons'.

N.B.—Cape Wine, in hogsheads, price £4 15s. 4008

THE undersigned have obtained from the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society several valuable prizes for their Cordials and Liqueurs, exhibited in the Botanical Gardens, Sydney—these articles consisting of—

Noyeau	Brandy bitters
Norfolk punch	Gin bitters
Ginger wine	Anniseed
Rum shrub	Clove cordial
Cherry brandy	Peppermint ditto

Lemon syrup

may be obtained wholesale of any spirit merchant in Sydney; or at the manufactory.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO.,
336, George-street, Sydney. 683

GUNPOWDER, EX ACHILLES.

JOHN HALL AND SON'S genuine, now on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, of the following description:—

F, FF, FFF in canisters
F, FF, FFF loose
Rifle and glass, in canisters
Blasting, large grain.

T. WOOLLEY,
3731 George and King streets, Sydney.

GUNPOWDER.

ON SALE, EX ACHILLES—
Hall's Glass and Rifle Powder
Ditto F, FF, FFF
Coarse grained Blasting Powder.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
3840 Ironmongers, 450, George-street.

MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL FOR SHIP SHEATHING,

MORE DURABLE THAN COPPER, AND EQUALLY CLEAN.

AS every kind of metal Sheathing and Bolts are now made and sold as Mr. Muntz's invention, he has considered it needful for the protection of consumers and himself, that his name should be stamped in full upon each sheet and every bolt, and no other parties are allowed so to use his name.

An assorted stock of the above Metal and Bolts is now on sale by the undersigned.

Sheathing, from 16 ounces to 28 ounces.
Metal Bolts, from ½ inch to 1 inch.

927 LANE AND CO

GALVANISED SHEET IRON FOR SHEATHING VESSELS.

THE undersigned have just received a further supply of

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,

now in general use for sheathing Iron fastened vessels.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
Ironmongers,
9825 450, George-street.

OILMAN'S STORES.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex St. George, Aztec, and Commodore:—

OILMAN'S STORES, CONSISTING OF

Bottled fruits
Pickles, pint and quart
Mustard, 1 lb. and ½ lb.
Salad oil
Capers
Raspberry vinegar
Sauces
Anchovy and bloater paste
Sardines &c.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
164 450, George-street.

PAGE'S PORT,

EX LADY CLARK.

ON SALE by the undersigned—
400 Cases Page's Port Wine.

This favourite wine is bottled and packed in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
Near the Post Office.

CASE BRANDY.

VERY superior pale Brandy, in cases of one dozen, on sale by

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
3591

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.

10026 THACKER AND CO.

SHIPPING DEPOT, LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

ON SALE,

GUAVA JELLY, 4 lb. jars
India Chatney
West India pickles
East India curry
Government chocolate, in large cakes.

Fruits	Sarsarotus
Sauces	Carb. soda
Preserved meats	Fresh salmon
Rice	Plums
Whole peas	Currants
Hams	Castor oil
Sugars	English butter, jars
Coffee	Preserved potatoes
Tea	Vinegar
Sago	Cheese
Salt water soap	Cigars, in bond
Dried apples	Lime juice

3562 S. ELLIOTT.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Despatch—
600 Bags white and light brown sugar
20 Hogsheads of arrack
4 Cases bamboo hats

ALSO, PER LATE ARRIVALS:

Jamaica rum, hogsheads and puncheons, 10 to 35 o.p.
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy
Case gin, JDKZ and key brands
Whiskey, Old Tom
Byass' and Dunbar's ale and porter
Marzetti's champagne cider
Taylor's porter, now landing
Bass' ale, ditto
Pampanga and Zebu sugar
Grocers' wrapping paper
Champagne, claret, hock, and Bucellas, 1 dozen cases
Cape Madeira, pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Teneriffe, ditto ditto ditto
Port and sherry, ditto ditto ditto
Tea, tobacco, cigars, pickles, sauces, &c.

TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO.,
3777 421, George-street.

FOR SALE.

MANILA CIGARS, ex Undaunted
Fine low crowned Manila hats
Muntz's patent metal and nails
Sheet lead
Barrels pitch and tar

THACKER AND CO.,
4002 541, George-street.

TOBACCO.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD.

NORRIE'S MANUFACTURE,

CONFIDENTLY recommended as the best tobacco manufactured in New South Wales.

SOLD ONLY BY
J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
3689 524, George-street.

TOBACCO.

KEG TOBACCO, quality warranted, at

J. M. LEIGH'S
TOBACCO AND CIGAR ESTABLISHMENT,
3806 524, George-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Pampanga sugar
Taal ditto
Manila coffee
Manila cigars, No. 2 superior, in whole and half boxes
Hyson skin tea, in chests and half chests
Manila rope, assorted sizes, from 1 inch to 4½ inches.

BOGUE AND CO.,
Pitt-street, February 26. 3708

FOR SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned—

THE CARGO OF THE BELGIUM SHIP OCEANIE, CAPTAIN RADOU, FROM ANTWERP:

1500 Cases Geneva
49 Casks brandy
100 Cases champagne, very superior
400 Cases claret
200 Cases bottled ale
98 Cases liqueurs, assorted
30 Cases Havannah cigars
26 Cases tobacco
100 Cases tobacco pipes—300 gross
74 Casks loaf sugar
19 Casks crushed lump sugar
86 Casks and cases containing jars butter
22 Cases sardines
78 Packages preserved meats
20 Cases wax candles
19 Cases of perfumed soaps
4 Cases eau de cologne
150 Barrels and } common, musket, and
10 Cases } sporting gunpowder
22 Cases firearms—muskets, fowling-pieces and pistols
1 Case percussion caps—800,000
1000 Boxes window glass
10 Ditto stained glass
6 Cases looking glasses
4 Ditto pictures and oil paintings
36 Ditto marble table tops, polished
14 Ditto black and white marble
1374 Pieces marble pavement
9 Cases porcelain ware
31 Ditto glassware
19 Ditto earthenware
3 Ditto vegetable and flower seeds
2 Ditto printed books
54 Ditto paper and account books
8 Cases oilcloth
1 Bale carpets
2 Cases blankets
6 Ditto haberdashery and millinery
2 Ditto ribbons
13 Cases hats
7 Ditto caps
4 Ditto bonnets
15 Ditto boots and shoes
20 Cases and casks ironmongery, cutlery,
100 Barrels nails
5 Cases printed cottons
14 Machines for making seltzer water, &c. with powders
26 Refrigerators
63 Casks Epsom salts
44 Bottles muriatic acid
18 Cases medicines
1 Case coffee machines
8 Seraphines
2 Cases perfumery
2 Ditto clocks, &c.
3 Casks boiled linseed oil
3 Cases canvas, and 38 bolts
16 Cases and } patent yellow metal sheathing and nails
3 Casks }
245 Packages white, black, and green paint, in jars
10 Cases matches
4 Ditto wall paper
4 Casks brushware
10 Cases wearing apparel
112 Sheets zinc
An invoice of blocks, mast-hoops, oars, and handspikes

HENRY MOORE.
Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point. 3041

NOW landing, ex Balmoral, Prince of Wales, and other late arrivals:—
Horsehair seating
Paris hats
Straw plait
Doeskins
Short link chain, ⅝ inch
Hollow-ware, assorted
Spades and shovels
Fryingpans
Spike nails, Ewebank's
Hoop iron
Iron wire
Blue helved hatchets
Tomahawks
Sheet lead, 3½ and 4 lbs.
Whiting
10 Inch lamp shades
Brooms and brushes
Window glass of sizes
Tobacco pipes
Colman's No. 1 blue
Lescher and Colman's starch
Bluestone
Oil peppermint
Phosphorous
Geneva, red cases
Brandy, Vineyard Company and Sazerac
Champagne, Claret, and Sparkling Hock
De la Rue's stationery, consisting of envelopes, note paper, &c., &c.

L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street.
February 22. 3695

WOOLPACKS, 9, 9½, and 10 lbs., for sale, at

MR. R. FAWCETT'S,
Auctioneer,
9197 481, George-street.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE REVOLT IN CEPHALONIA.

THE following is a report of the proceedings of a Detachment General Court-martial held at Lixuri on October 17, 1849, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Trollope, 36th Regiment, R. B., commanding her Majesty's troops in Cephalonia :—

President, Major King, 36th regiment, 1st battalion. Members, Captain Coote, 36th regiment R. B.; Lieutenant Brockman, ditto.

The Court having been duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of Teodoro Vlacco, brought to trial on the following charges :—

Charge.—For that he, the said Teodoro Vlacco, of the village of Spiglia and district of Livato, in the island of Cephalonia, was the chief or one of the chief leaders, heads, and directors of the armed bands that on or about the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of August, 1849, committed a series of atrocious crimes and disorders, in the districts of Scala-Coronus, Valtes, and Leo, and especially on the above mentioned 28th of August, 1849, when he, the said Teodoro Vlacco, at the head or in company of an armed band, did murder, or was present at, or concerned in, the murder of the late Cavaliere Niccolo Metaxa, and other persons, in the house of the said cavaliere at the village of Scala, in the district of Scala, which band at the same time set fire to and burnt the said house.

Question by the Court.—Prisoner, have you any objection to any member of this Court?

Prisoner.—Let me be tried by Englishmen, and not by Greeks. None.

The interpreter having been duly sworn, and the charge read over to the prisoner, he is asked—

Prisoner, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges preferred against you ;

Prisoner.—Not guilty.

Spiridione Fottinato, being duly sworn according to the rites of the Greek Church, states that the prisoner, Teodoro Vlacco, was at Maorata, when three men from Scala came in to say that the house of the Cavaliere Metaxa Capsoliveri was in flames, and the lives of the inmates nearly extinct. Witness and some others proceeded to the village of Scala, where he saw the prisoner and Boboti go into the house in question, but he does not know what they did there. Witness further states that he heard both the prisoner and Boboti give orders to the rioters, which they obeyed.

Prisoner.—Have I killed or burned any person or house to your knowledge?

Witness.—I don't know.

Prisoner.—Was I forcing the people to join me or not?

Witness.—Yes you were; as well as Boboti and the Papa Listi.

Prisoner—You were one of the ringleaders yourself (with much vehemence). (Laughter.)

Giovanni Salomosi, after having been duly sworn, states, that on the 28th of August he saw the prisoner, Teodoro Vlacco, take down a ladder and put it against the wall of the court-yard of Cavaliere Metaxa's house at Scala. Prisoner jumped into the said courtyard. The Cavaliere Metaxa then came out of a door leading off the terrace in front of his house, and said to Teodoro Vlacco and the others, "What have I done to you, my lads, that you use me thus? Here I am, if you want to kill me." Prisoner made answer, "Come out, that we may see you." Prisoner then fired a gun at Signor Metaxa, and afterwards a pistol. Witness saw the deceased fall instantly. Saw the remains of the body, half consumed by fire, next day. Five people were burned in the house; there were many outside the court-yard; ten held the gate, but inside the court-yard were only two men, Teodoro Vlacco and Caramitzo (who has been hanged). While the inmates of the house were burning, Vlacco and Caramitzo prevented their coming out of the house.

Prisoner indignantly casts in the teeth of witness that he has himself murdered a man named Gtedi, and now shields his own guilt by accusing him, the prisoner.

The widow Andrea, having been duly sworn, states that she saw the prisoner near the house of the deceased on the afternoon of the 28th of August; he was armed with his gun and two pistols. Witness saw some men setting fire to the house, most of whom have since been hanged at Scala. The husband of witness was in the service of the Cavaliere Metaxa, and was burned inside the house. She heard shots, but at the moment the deceased fell she could not see the prisoner.

Prisoner.—Had I any ill-feeling against the Cavaliere Metaxa?

Witness.—I don't know.

Prisoner.—Did I not save you from being murdered by Caramitzo?

Witness.—I don't know.

Gabriele Zapandi, being duly sworn, states that he was shut up in his house, but saw the house of deceased set on fire about twelve in the day of August 28th, by a party of armed men. Witness applied to the rebels to let the son-in-law of Cavaliere Metaxa, by name Dr. Zuganato, come out of the burning house. This they granted, and witness helped him to get off the premises. Shortly after the house was set on fire, a party of armed men arrived, among whom witness thinks was the prisoner.

By the Court.—Look well at the prisoner—was it he or not?

Witness.—It was. Witness furthermore states that the prisoner was armed with a gun and two pistols.

Papa Argiri Metaxa states that he is a priest of a small village in Coronus district. A party of armed men, among whom he saw both the prisoner and Boboti, came to his village on the 29th of August. He believes that the prisoner, Teodoro Vlacco, was the leader; he was armed with two pistols, two knives, and sometimes both with a large and small gun. They searched witness's house, and forced men to bear arms both on the 28th and 29th of August. Heard Vlacco give an order to ring the bells of his village. Although the villagers ran away at the time towards the mountains, about 25 or 30 joined the rebels next day, and went towards Valtes.

Athanasio Pendogalo states, that he is from Coronus, after having been duly sworn. On the morning of the 29th of August, about 200 men, from Scala, Leo, and Catoleo, proceeded through his village. The prisoner was among them. Witness also saw him ring the bell to assemble the people, threatening to burn their houses if they did not join him. I heard him call the leader, proceeded witness, and they were demanding arms, and forcing people to join them. Amongst others they took witness's arms.

Prisoner accuses witness in an angry tone of inciting the people to kill Battista Metaxa.

Antonio Matarangа, having been duly sworn, states that he knows but little of the charge. (N.B.—This witness was called by the police Vlacco's commissary). On the 28th of August, witness heard that the house of the Cavaliere Metaxa Capsoliveri had been burned—being at home, did not see it. Witness believes Teodoro Vlacco, the prisoner, was the leader of a band of armed men that he saw that day. Next day they came to his house, and he gave Vlacco a cup of coffee. He was armed with two pistols and a gun. They took possession of witness's house, and made it into a sort of barrack. Vlacco asked him for ten dollars for his lads. Witness gave them food, and soon after they retired towards the north with a flag and a cross, carried, the witness believes, by the Abbate Zapandi, since hanged.

Zanissi Paolato was not to be found.

Vangelin Fottinato, having been duly sworn, states, that about thirty people came to the village of Mareopulo, his residence, and threatened to burn it. They took him with them to Valtes, where he heard the prisoner tell them to wait till the people of Valtes came down, and burned the house of their master, Mr. Battista Metaxa. Witness has no doubt that Teodoro Vlacco was the first who proposed to burn it, as was done. The prisoner was present throughout the 28th and 29th of August, 1849.

Prisoner says scornfully that this witness was one of the party who shot Basilio Baldo.

Caralambo Vassilato, being duly sworn, states that on the 30th of August, 1849, four men came to his house, and took him to the place where the rebels were. The prisoner ordered him to cook the meat brought in for a large body of armed men who accompanied him. Witness was left at Azzupades while they went on their excursions. On the 31st witness read a proclamation signed Teodoro Vlacco, and also by Boboti. The said proclamation set forth, "All those who are Christians and believe in the Holy Trinity must join in this war for liberty; and whoever will not do so must not complain if he suffers by it."

Prisoner.—Did you not write that yourself?

Witness.—No; certainly not.

The prisoner, being asked by the President of the Court what he had to say in his defence, states—

"I have none to make. I leave my defence to God, and throw myself on the mercy of the Court. All the witnesses have been sworn in together against me. I had nothing to do with the death of the Cavaliere Metaxa Capsoliveri. The Scala men did it, because they owed him a grudge. Dr. Momolo Pretenderi and Dr. Republica Focca offered me 300 dollars to shoot the Lord High Commissioner. On such and such a day they told me that the Lord High Commissioner was going to the convent of San Gerasimo, in July, with Mr. Pangali, and Mr. Cladan. I was to take a few young men with me, and they offered me 300 dollars to kill him, and 150 more to kill Mr. Fyers. Focca added that Canada had risen, and we ought to take this advantage to throw off the English. He added that all the people in Cephalonia had sworn to support me. Cephalonia has ruined me. If I had life I had rather trust in future to the demons of Hell than to Greeks. Out of the 70,000 inhabitants of Cephalonia, at least 50,000 were concerned in the outbreak. I am not more responsible than they. The letter I gave to the authorities was given by a boy from Messrs. Republica Focca and Pretenderi. [The letter was here translated to the Court, but was not signed.] This boy told me that another boy had written it for Dr. Pretenderi, and at his dictation, as well as that of Signor Focca. I deny positively that I have any other documents, nor do I wish to accuse Dr. Momolo Pretenderi or Signor Republica Focca in particular. I only wish that the Court may know the real truth."

Two other documents were then shown to the prisoner, who denied all knowledge of them.

The Court was now closed and the public excluded.

The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he, the prisoner Teodoro Vlacco, of the village of Spiglia, and district of Livato, in the island of Cephalonia, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

SENTENCE.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, does now sentence him, the prisoner Teodoro Vlacco, to death, at such time and place, and in such manner as the officer commanding the troops in the island of Cephalonia may be pleased to direct.

(Signed here by the President of the Court.)

The Commandant has been pleased to approve and confirm the above sentence with the following remarks :—

"To be carried into effect at Lixuri by hanging, on some day to be named hereafter, with all possible form and ceremony, that the death of such a notorious bandit, assassin, and rebel chief may be struck into the memory of man.

"CHARLES TROLLOPE,
"Lieutenant-Colonel 36th Regiment,
"Commandant.

"Argostoli, Cephalonia, Oct. 18."

The sentence of the Court was carried into effect at Lixuri on the 19th of October, at ten o'clock in the day, in presence of a large concourse of people.

I do marvel that London, being so rich a city, hath not a burying place without; for, no doubt, it is an unwholesome thing to bury within the city, specially at such a time when there be great sickness and many die together. I think verily that many a man taketh his death in Paul's Churchyard: and this I speak of experience, for I myself, when I have been there some mornings to hear sermons, have felt such an ill-favoured unwholesome savour, that I was the worse for it a great while after; and I think no less but it is the occasion of much sickness and distress.—*Bishop Latimer.*

PLEA OF THE AUSTRIAN CABINET IN DEFENCE OF COUNT BATTHYANY'S EXECUTION.

(*From the Winer Zeitung.*)

EVER since the termination of the war in Hungary, the Government is compelled by the duties it owes to justice to deliver up the workers of the ruin of that country to the chastisement of courts-martial. It is in the nature of things that the leaders, as the most guilty among the guilty, should be made to feel the inexorable severity of the law. One of the two chief authors of this formidable revolution, viz., the Count Batthyany, has been sentenced to death; that sentence has been executed. The press in Austria, and especially abroad, have attempted to misrepresent the facts on which the said sentence is based; they expressed their disgust at Count Batthyany's execution with great violence, and with a zeal which is worthy of a better cause. We have since been enabled to substantiate the facts of Count Batthyany's trial and sentence, and we hasten to publish all the circumstances which influenced the decision of his judges.

The Count Louis Batthyany was the head of the Hungarian revolution in its gradual development. It was he who in its first commencement lent it the power of his name, and with it the possibility of existing, and who in the course of that revolution directed his energies, both publicly and in secret, to the separation of the two great states of the empire. It was not, indeed, in his power to assist that revolution to the last, but his hand was withdrawn, not from his own free will, but because the hurricane swept him from the scene. It was because he was swallowed up in the revolution, not because he abandoned its cause. No; as long as he could, and even after he was removed from the direction of affairs, he gave that revolution his public assent by word and by deed. He gave it that misguiding assent which decoyed many thousands of those who, without an independent will of their own, chose to stand on that side on which they saw Batthyany. Not only did he accompany, but he also represented the Hungarian rebellion until it burned with a fierce and consuming flame, and when he ceased to represent that rebellion, he accompanied and assisted it as long as he was physically able to do so. He courted it, being at the time fully conscious of his criminal end, and of the equally criminal means which he employed to obtain it.

This is the conviction which any man must receive from a perusal of the proceedings of the court martial against Count Batthyany. As single facts branded with a stamp of criminality we behold the following circumstances standing forth from the inseparable whole of his individual conduct, which was so thoroughly identified with the rebellion, and it is on these circumstances that the sentence of his punishment is based :—

The Count Louis Batthyany was found guilty of having, by a treasonable issue of Hungarian bank notes, created the most efficient lever of the rebellion. This measure bears the stamp of illegality, for it wanted the consent of the Sovereign, and its purpose is generally allowed to have been the giving Hungary the means of seceding from Austria. The odium of this measure lies indisputably with the Batthyany Cabinet, but especially with Batthyany, who was the leader of that Cabinet.

He was found guilty of having, without the Emperor's sanction, levied recruits, and put on foot an armed power, thus creating an army which was destined for, and in due course employed in, waging civil war. This crime he perpetrated not only as Premier and Chief of a Cabinet in common with others, but also specially and individually, by assenting as early as the 16th September, 1848, to the carrying out the resolution of the 13th September, in which it was enacted that an army of 200,000 men should be put on foot, and by commencing and ordaining the levy of recruits as early as the 26th September.

He was found guilty for having sent Ambassadors of his Government to the Republican Government of France, and to the Regent of Germany, with intent to embarrass the Austrian Government in its (even then precarious) relations with certain Foreign Powers, and which falls with a twofold vengeance upon the ex-President of the Hungarian Cabinet, from the fact of the doubtful policy of France against Austria respecting the Italian question, for it is obvious that the old historical grudges which France bears to Austria were likely to be directed against the crumbling state of Austria, and it cannot be denied that their being so directed might have led to a most ruinous war.

The Count Louis Batthyany was likewise convicted of having, by his guilty neglect of the instructions of the Emperor, and by a malicious and to-secession-tending (*in dem losreissungs bestreben*) inactivity fomented the dissensions between Hungary and Croatia, and for having placed the state in the most fearful danger by leaving everything undone which might have stayed that civil war in its progress.

He was not less convicted of having taken an active part in sundry acts and measures which ultimately tended to separate Hungary from Austria, viz. :—the alteration in the uniform and accoutrements of the Hungarian army; the use of the Hungarian language for military commands; the military oath, which makes no mention of the Emperor of Austria; the seizure of the public funds in Hungary; the prohibition of Austrian bank notes in that country; and sundry other measures which tend to interrupt the commercial communications of Hungary with the other countries of Austria.

He was also found guilty for having taken part in the Vienna rebellion of the 6th October, 1848. It is proved by an autograph letter which Batthyany addressed to Pulszky, on the 17th September, that he offered M. Pulszky funds for the ostensible purpose of "gaining the sympathies of the Viennese for the Hungarian kingdom and nation." Batthyany himself confessed that he was aware of M. Pulszky's dangerous character as an agitator and champion of M. Kossuth. It has moreover been proved by witnesses that Batthyany on his journey from Vienna to Oedenburg in the night of the 5th October, said, "*that he had had a vast deal of trouble to get the Viennese well peppered,*" and that on the 7th of October he informed one of his friends in Oedenburgh of the assassination of Latour, adding, with evident satisfaction,—"Yes, so it is, they have hanged that villain (hundsfoot) the Count Latour and we in Hungary are all the better off for it." It is on record, that at the time it was perfectly superfluous to gain the Vienna press for the Hungarians, and what Batthyany said about gaining them is shown to be an empty pretence. It has lastly been proved, that Batthyany's offer of funds was made use of, and that the sums of 4000 florins, and of 10,000 florins for secret services, were spent on certain ill-famed persons, such as Pulszky and others. The Court combined these circumstances, and found Batthyany guilty of having offered Pulszky those funds for the purpose of that person employing the said money in causing the rebellion of October, or as Batthyany termed it, "in peppering the Viennese," and that the Count had consequently taken an active part in the said rebellion by purposely providing the ways and means for it.

Count Batthyany was also found guilty of having entered (in October, 1848) the rebellious army as a private soldier. This act of his obtained a peculiar significance from the proud and high position which he held. It was, therefore, not only a personal and active co-operation with the intended attack upon the legal order of things—the monarch and his estates; but it was also a continuation of his original identification with the cause of rebellion, and which proves that, even after his leaving the Cabinet, he assented to, encouraged, and seduced the rebellion to the best of his power and abilities. Nor was his guilt less apparent in a letter which he caused to be printed in divers public papers, but especially in the *Pesth Gazette* of the 19th of October, and in which letter he summoned the country to violence and rebellion against the Emperor. And the Court based their sentence also on the ground of Batthyany's having, in December, 1848, entered the legally dissolved Hungarian Diet, which in its continued existence, and by the whole of its actions, was but too clearly proved to be a treasonable assembly. To these actions he was urged by his notorious mad and unbridled ambition and lust of honours, in spite not only of his civic duties, but also of his soldier's oath, never to assist the enemies of his Emperor, and no less of his duties as a Minister, which he abused, to excite a fearful and bloody civil war.

Batthyany was consequently guilty of high treason—not as a man who is lost in the crowd, and whose obscurity is a safeguard to his crime, but as a man who headed the nation and the rebellion so long as his energies allowed him to remain in his post. When a man's activity leads to results such as these which have passed before our view, causing our souls to quake within us (*erchutterne Weise*), let not people believe that the punishment of death was not deserved by such a man. Nor can we think that the true lovers of order and civilization will dare to defend the criminal man whose ruinous and blasting career we were induced to trace in these lines. Those who do not purposely shut their eyes against truth will feel comfort in finding how utterly unfounded the suspicions are which the public papers have spread on the subject of this sentence.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

(*From Blackwood's Magazine, for November 1849.*)

To render the introduction of penal labour into a colony an advantage, three things are necessary. 1st. That the convicts sent out should be for the most part instructed in some simple rural art or occupation, of use in the country into which they are to be transplanted. 2nd. That they should in general be beginners in crime, and a small number of them only hardened in depravity. 3rd. What is most important of all, that they should be preserved in a due proportion, never exceeding a fourth or a fifth to the free and untainted settlers. Under these conditions, their introduction will always prove a blessing, and will be hailed as a boon. If they are neglected, they will prove a curse, and their arrival be regarded as a punishment.

Various circumstances have contributed, of late years, to render the convict system a dreadful evil, instead of, as formerly, a signal benefit to the colonies. But that affords no ground for despair; on the contrary, it furnishes the most well-grounded reason for hope. We are suffering under the effects of an erroneous regimen, not any inherent malady in the patient. Change this treatment, and his health will soon return.

It is well known that the greatest pains have of late years been taken in this country, to instruct prisoners in jail in some useful handicraft, and that, so far has this been carried, our best regulated jails are more in fact great houses of industry. The general penitentiary at Pentonville, in particular, where the convicts sentenced to transportation are trained, previous to their removal to the penal settlements, is a perfect model of arrangement and attention in this important respect. But it is equally well-known, that it is only of late years that this signal reform has come into operation; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that already its salutary effects have been evinced, in the most signal manner, with the convicts sent abroad. Previous to the year 1840, scarcely anything was done, on any considerable scale, either to teach ordinary prisoners trades in jail, to separate them from each other, or to prepare them in the public penitentiaries, for the duties in which they were to be engaged when they arrived at their distant destination. The county jails, now resounding with the clang of ceaseless occupation, pursued by prisoners in their separate cells, then only re-echoed the din of riot and revelling in the day-rooms where the idle prisoners were huddled together, and beguiled the weary hours of their captivity by stories of perpetrated crime, or plans for its renewal the moment they got out of confinement. But the ideas of men are all formed on the experience of facts, or the thoughts driven into them, for a considerable time back. The present universal horror at transportation is founded on the experience of the prisoners with which, for a quarter of a century, New South Wales had been flooded from the idle-day rooms or profligate hulks of Great Britain. Some years must elapse before the effects of the improved discipline received, and laborious habits acquired, in the jails and penitentiaries

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of the mother country produces any effect on public opinion in its distant colonies.

The relaxation of severity of our penal code at home during the last thirty years, however loudly called for by considerations of justice and humanity, has undoubtedly had a most pernicious influence on the class of convicts who have, during that period, been sent to the colonies. In so far as that change of system has diminished the frequency of the infliction of death, and limited, partially speaking, that dreadful penalty to cases of wilful and inexcusable murder, it must command the assent of every benevolent and well-regulated mind. But, unfortunately, the change has not stopped there. It has descended through every department of our criminal jurisprudence, and come in that way to alter much for the worse the class of criminals who of late years have been sent to the penal colonies. The men who were formerly hanged are now for the most part transported; and those formerly transported are now imprisoned; and those sent abroad have almost all, on repeated occasions, been previously confined, generally for a very long period. As imprisonment scarcely ever works any reformation on the moral character or habits of a prisoner, whatever improved skill in handicraft it may put into his fingers, this change has been attended with a most serious and pernicious effect on the character of the convicts sent to the colonies, and gone far to produce that aversion with which they are now everywhere regarded.

It has been often observed, by those practically acquainted with the working of the transportation system in the colonies, that the Irish convicts were generally the best, and the Scotch, beyond all question, the worst who arrived. This peculiarity, so widely different from, in fact precisely the reverse of, what has been observed of the free settlers from these respective countries, in every part of the world, has frequently been made the subject of remark and excited no little surprise. But the reason of it is evident, and, when once stated, perfectly satisfactory. The Scotch law, administered almost entirely by professional men, and on fixed principles, has long been based on the principle of transporting persons only who were deemed irreclaimable in this country. Very few have been sent abroad for half a century from Scotland who had not either committed some very grave offence, or been four or five times, often eight or ten times, previously convicted and imprisoned. In Ireland, under the moderate and lenient sway of Irish county justices, a poacher was often transported who had merely been caught with a hare tucked up under his coat. Whatever we may think of the justice of such severe punishments for trivial offences, in the first instance, there can be but one opinion as to its tendency to lead a much better class of convicts from the Emerald Isle than the opposite system did from the shores of Caledonia. Very probably, also, the system of giving prisoners "repeated opportunities of amendment," as it is called in this country—but which, in fact, would be more aptly styled "renewed opportunities for depravity"—has, from good but mistaken motives, been carried much too far in Scotland. Be this as it may, nothing is more certain than that the substitution of a race of repeatedly-convicted and hardened offenders, under the milder system of punishment in Great Britain, during the last twenty years, for one comparatively uninitiated in crime, such as were formerly sent out, has had a most pernicious effect on the character of the convicts received in the colonies, and the sentiments with which their arrival was regarded.

But by far the most powerful cause, which has been in operation for above a quarter of a century, in destroying the beneficial effects of the system of transportation, and substituting the worst possible consequences in their stead, has been the sending out of convicts in too great a proportion to the free population, and the consequent necessity for substituting the gang for the assignment system. This is a matter of the very highest, indeed of paramount importance; and it may safely be affirmed that, unless a remedy is found for it, all efforts made to render the system of transportation palatable to the colonies will prove nugatory. Fortunately the means of remedying that evil are not only easy, but, comparatively speaking, cheap, and perfectly efficacious; and they promise, while they remedy the above-mentioned evil, to confer, in other respects, signal benefits both on the colonies and the mother-country.

New South Wales was originally selected, and not without sufficient reasons, as the place for the establishment of penal colonies, because the distance of it from the mother country, and the length of the voyage, rendered it a very difficult matter either for runaway convicts, or those who had served their time, to get home again. Once sent out, you were, in the great majority of cases, clear of them for ever. This circumstance was no disadvantage, but rather the reverse, to the colony, and certainly a very great advantage to the parent State, as long as the number of convicts annually sent out was inconsiderable, and the whole convict population formed a small minority to the number of free settlers. When the whole number committed a-year in England was 4500, and in Scotland under 100, as it was in Great Britain in 1804 or 1805, the settlement of convicts on the distant shores of Australia worked well. They were glad to get the 300 or 400 annually sent out; they were benefited by their forced labour; and the free settlers were in sufficient numbers to keep them with ease and subjection, and prevent their habits from contaminating those of the free inhabitants of the colony. But when the commitments from Great Britain and Ireland had risen to 50,000 or 60,000 a-year, and the convicts sent out to 3,000 or 4,000 annually, as they have done for some years past, the case was entirely altered. The polluted stream became much too large and powerful for the land it was intended to fertilise! it did more harm than good, and became the object of uniform and undisguised aversion.

* * * * * *

Transportation is a blessing to a colony when the convicts are kept in a minority, perhaps in a fourth or a fifth of the community to which they are sent, and when they are not all hardened in crime, and all instructed in some useful trade. In such circumstances, they are the greatest possible addition to its strength, riches, and progress, and will always be gladly received.

Transportation is a curse when the convicts sent out are so numerous, and the free settlers so few, that the former forms a large proportion of the community compared to the latter, and when their habits are those of hardened irreclaimable criminals, instead of youthful novices in crime. If they became a majority, certain ruin may be anticipated to the colony thus flooded with crime.

The difficulties which now beset the transportation question have all arisen from our having pursued a course, of late years, which rendered the settlement of convicts a curse instead of a blessing, as it was at first, when the system was directly the reverse. To render it a blessing again, we have only to restore the circumstances which made it so formerly—sending out convicts when not completely hardened in depravity, and in such a proportion to the free settlers as to keep them in a small minority to the free and untainted part of the community. The immigration of convicts to our colonies is like that of the Irish into Western Britain; everything depends on the proportion they bear to the remainder of the population. They are very useful if a fourth; they can be borne if they are a third; but let them become a majority, and they will soon land the country in the condition of Skibbereen or Connemara.

We cannot diminish the number of convicts transported; on the contrary, woful results have made us aware that it should be materially increased. Experience has taught us, also, that voluntary unaided emigration cannot enable the free settlers in Australia to keep pace with the rapid increase of crime in the British islands. What then is to be done? The answer is simple: Discharge in part the vast duty, so long neglected by Government, of providing, at the public expense, for the emigration of a certain portion of the most indigent part of the community, who cannot get abroad on their own resources, and settle them in the same colony with the convicts. Do this, and the labour market is lightened at home; the convicts are kept in a small minority abroad; the colony, thus aided by the combined virtue and penal labour of the mother-country, is secured of prosperity and rapid progress; and its rate of increase will soon induce the other colonies to petition for a share of the prolific stream.

At present there are, or at least there should be, above 5000 criminals annually transported from the British islands.* The cost of settling a free labourer in Australia is about £16 a head. To send 16,000 free labourers with these 5000 criminals would cost just £256,000 a year: call it £300,000 yearly, to make room for the probable increase of criminals, from the growing necessities or depravity of the mother-country, and provide for the extra and unavoidable expenses of an infant establishment, and the transportation question is at once solved, a great relief is afforded to the distressed labourers of the parent State, and a certain market for our manufactures provided, which will double every two or three years, as long as the system is continued.

Let Government, by an order in council, propose those terms to the colonies, and we shall see if any of them will refuse them. If none will close with them, let them at once establish a new colony on these principles, in some unoccupied part of New Holland. In twelve months there will be a race for who is to get a share of the fertilising stream. Sixteen thousand free settlers, and five or six thousand convicts, annually sent to any colony, would cause its numbers to double every two, and its prosperity to triple in value every three, years. Everything would go on in a geometrical progression. It would soon rival California in progress and reputation. Capital would rapidly follow this scene of activity and progress. Moneyed men are not slow in discovering where labour is plentiful and comparatively cheap, and where their investments are doubled in amount and value every two or three years. A colony thus powerfully supported by the parent State would soon distance all its competitors; while the Cape, New Zealand, and Australia were slumbering on with a population doubling every ten years, from the tardy and feeble support of free emigrants on their own resources, the establishment thus protected would double in two or three. Voluntary emigrants would crowd on the scene of activity, progress, and opulence. The 20,000 persons annually sent out would immediately become consumers of our manufactures to the extent of £150,000 a year:‡ and this rate would be doubled the very next year! At the end of five or six years it would amount to £800,000 or £900,000 annually. What relief at once to the manufacturers of Great Britain, now labouring so severely under the combined effect of foreign competition and a declining home market, and the starving peasantry of Ireland, where half a million of stout labourers—admirable workmen in a foreign country, though wretched ones in their own—are pining in hopeless destitution, a burden upon their parishes, or flocking in ruinous multitudes to Liverpool and Glasgow.

* Sentenced to be transported:—

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1846.....	2,895	352	753	3,810
1847.....	2,996	456	2,185	5,537
1848.....	3,251	459	2,678†	6,388

† Rebellion.

—*Parliamentary Returns*, 1846-8.

‡ At the rate of £7 14s. a head—the present rate of Australia.

GROWTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

(From the Spectator.)

The Parliamentary Paper, No. 614, forcibly calls for reflection on the good and evil likely to ensue from the rapid increase of the capital of the empire. According to this return, which appears under the authority of Mr. Mayne the Police Commissioner, the following augmentations in houses, streets, and inhabitants, have taken place during the last ten years, within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District; that is, within the limits of a district extending to any place not exceeding in a direct line fifteen miles from Charing Cross:—

Population in 1839, 2,011,056; in 1849, 2,336,960; increase of inhabitants in ten years, 325,904.

Number of new houses built since 1839, 64,068; number of new streets formed, 1,642; length of new streets, 200 miles. Number of houses building, July, 1849, 3,485.

It may be thought that London cannot grow too big; that it may continue spreading down interminably, like the famed banyan-tree of the East, every expansion of whose widening circuit yields grateful shade and shelter; or that, as the empire itself has acquired greatness by adding colony to colony, and dependency to dependency, so may its capital progress, eating up hamlet after hamlet, till after vill, and parish after parish unstintedly. But this would be a delusive forecast of the destiny of the modern Babylon. Like all great consolidations of power, the British capital contains within itself the germs of disintegration. Already it has ceased to be a unity; it is no longer one and indivisible—a compact burg, of which his worship the Mayor can at night close the gates, raise up the portcullis, and carry home in his pocket the keys of the citizens till next morning. It is more of a constellation or cluster of cities, each having its separate district and conditions of existence—physical, moral, and political. The East-end is wholly different from and partly antagonistic to the West-end; on the opposite flanks separated by the bed of the Thames, are vast masses of population alien to each other in speech, social culture, and occupation; next, at two opposite corners of the vast parallelogram, at the extremities of one diagonal line, are the remote and densely-peopled regions of Bethnal Green and Tothill Fields, while the crossing diagonal has Paddington and St. John's Wood at one end, balanced, and perhaps also partly fed and sustained by Bermondsey and Rotherhithe at the other end; all these separate locales of inhabitants being nearly as diversely marked and *caste* as so many distinct nationalities. So that for any oneness of purpose, any concerted action or expression of sentiment or interest, the Metropolis has become weaker and less consentaneous in force and outpouring than some of the second-rate or third-rate towns of the kingdom.

A noticeable element of debility or break-up in the status of the capital, is of the same nature as that usually held to portend death or disorder in an individual by too copious a flow of blood to the head. That the living streams which daily flood into the city have become too numerous and swollen for it to receive—that the heart is really not large enough for its great body and outlying members—are facts patent to all observers. For proof of this oppression on the metropolitan brain, it is sufficient to witness the intensity of action in the central confluence of business and traffic at midday; or traverse the adjacent approaches to the whirlpool of the Bank, the Exchange, Insurance Offices, Auction Mart, Capel Court, and the other foci of sale, transfer, and negotiation, and see the utter confusion, and all but impassable throng of men, horses, and vehicles, that choke up the thoroughfares. For all this pressure and jumble, from Temple Bar to Aldgate Pump, and from Holborn Bars to the India House, relief is immediately required; and on a much wider scale ought provision to be made for future increase. Neither the population nor trade of London is likely to diminish, but largely to augment for years, probably ages to come. The world is only just entering with unanimity of impulse on the first stages of peaceful development. From the natural growth of the inland trade of the country, from the increase of the foreign trade by the progress of industry and capital in the North and East of Europe, in the New World, and in the limitless regions of Australia and the Polynesian Islands, vast accessions must accrue to the crowd and traffic of the capital, for which accommodation must be provided. Neither subways below the streets nor atmospheric ways above them would be adequate to meet the contingency; for it is not only that the streets would be too few or too narrow for transit, but the central area of the city itself would be too confined a space for its business transactions; and this difficulty could hardly be more easily met in the City nidus than the insular bounds of Great Britain could be extended.

Therefore this urgency, growing out of the further increase of the trade and population of the Metropolis, is likely, by diffusion, to operate a further diversion of its central energies. The precise course the relief needed will take, it may not be easy to foresee. Possibly a new London adjacent to the old may spring up for the aid of its parent; possibly Smithfield or Islington may become the site of a new Bank of England, new Royal Exchange, new India House, or new Jones Loyd and Co., Smith, Payne, and Co., or new Calvin and Co., connected with and chiefly managing the trade of the Northern and Eastern counties; or the foreign commerce of London and navigation of the river may be relieved, as that of Liverpool and the Mersey are likely to be through Birkenhead, by the establishment of an outport nearer to the mouth of the Thames, at Southend, the Naze, or Margate, for which railway communications offer inviting facilities. Whatever direction further progress may necessitate, enough has been indicated to show that London comprises within itself elements of decomposition, or more correctly of distribution and tendency to form new centres of combination, that may perpetuate its imperial supremacy for an unassignable period of time.

Leaving however, the dim future, let us resume the palpable present, by considering the great interests that have almost imperceptibly grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the Metropolis.

Of these, that which is most patent to observance, and most frequently dwelt upon, is the enormous increase in the ground-rental of the capital, which within a century has expanded into gorgeous affluence the patrician families of Cadogan, Portman, Grosvenor, Fox, and Northampton; and East of Temple Bar, has enabled those lords of the soil the City Companies, as trustees of the poor, to riot in sumptuous banquets all the year round. Not dwelling on these familiar facts, we may remark that there are chattel interests that have swollen with the great "wen" into as prodigious development as the realty. Of this order are the banking firms; though some of these, as Child's, Fuller's, and others, are not of fungous or local growth—they struck their roots early, and with other houses have been fed by provincial and colonial progress as well as that which is metropolitan. But the big brewers are strictly native—have drawn their nutriment from the soil, and are to the "manner born." Every new street, square, court, or alley, is as certain to create new demands for butts of Barclay and Bevan, Meux and Co., Whitbread and Co., or Hanbury and Co., as of batches of loaves from the bakers' or joints from the butchers'. The booksellers form a progressive and ancient fraternity: of a "Thomas Longman, stationer," a predecessor in the great house of the name, we read that he was fined for not serving the office of Sheriff, above a century past. Intimately connected with type is the newspaper interest, which is closely identified with metropolitan demonstrations. In the provinces has been working a similar and almost contemporaneous though not so potent an impetus: the *Mercury* of Leeds, and other old country journals, are the natural adjuncts of the expanding wealth and population of their respective localities. But the great *Times* is the most impressive fact: allowing for the shrewd ability and untiring vigilance with which it has been conducted for half a century, still its prosperousness may be ascribed, in even a greater degree, to the multiplication of metropolitan people and buildings; for it may be safely affirmed that not a ten-pound or a twenty-pound house is erected that does not bring a customer, or at least a fraction of a customer, to Printing House Square. Indeed, the remark applies to all the magnate interests enumerated, from those of bankers, brewers, and bakers, to booksellers and litterateurs: their rise has been spontaneous, and less of their own shaping of means to ends than of natural causes, as vessels rise by the swell of the tidal flood. Material impulses—procreation and accumulation—have formed the basis and creative orgasm of their grandeur and elevation; to which may be added the auxiliary adjunct of the long peace, riveted on nations by the victory of Waterloo.

All interests, however, have not grown with the growth of London. Churches and chapels have multiplied; infant schools, national schools, and schools of the British and Foreign Society have largely increased; but there has been no marked increase of great charitable, collegiate, or sanatory foundations. Still, the revenues of the Charterhouse, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's School, Westminister School, and other old endowments, are known to have enormously augmented; and why the objects for which they were intended have not been *pari passu* multiplied, and what new channels have been found for the dissipation of the surplus incomes accruing, would doubtless open curious avenues for exploration, did time or space permit. The order of clubs too must be passed: indeed, the species or class of interests to which they pertain is not easy to define; and besides, they are too recent and palpable an insertion in the metropolitan polypus to require exposition. So we hasten to a new topic.

The sage Lord Burleigh, much perplexed shook his wise head and wondered how London, with its gathering of some 100,000 people, could be "lodged and fed." That ditch, however has been cleared, and the great difficulty now is, less in feeding even twenty times the population of the Elizabethan age, than in having them thoroughly cleaned and aired. But, in the unlooked for vicissitude, it is singular to remark how material causes, unaided by human thought and contrivance, have operated to our deliverance. It would naturally have been anticipated, a hundred and fifty or two hundred years past, that the City—that is, the limited compartment within the ancient walls—would by this time have become the greatest concentration of pestilent venom, squalor, and populousness. imaginable. How opposite the actual result!—as superb and salubrious, more open, and less densely peopled, than any part of the metropolis! How could anybody have foreseen that the population would be fewer now than at the commencement of the last century, and that narrow, filthy streets, courts, and alleys, would be replaced by spacious areas, offices, Manchester warehouses, and noble public edifices? Yet so it is: in 1700 the city of London within the walls contained 139,000 inhabitants; in 1750, 87,000; in 1801, 78,000; in 1821, 58,400; in 1841, 54,626. So that the citizens have been undergoing a gradual displacement or extrusion outwards from the centre towards the circumference, to make way for mercantile and shipping conveniences, for dock-houses, clearing-houses, electric-telegraph-houses, and other needs of commerce, science, and riches.

And the end is not yet come; there must be further evictions and further local improvements to meet growing wants. That which seems most urgently to press, is the disposal, living and dead, of the poor. Where are they to be lodged, and where are they to be buried, are crying metropolitan questions. It has long been the opprobrium of civilization that it has conferred little if any benefit on the labouring classes. The rich have become richer, more refined and luxurious, happier, healthier, and more virtuous: but the masses continue, as they mostly have been, forlorn, depraved, and miserable. Yet this is a mitigable if not a curable malady, and, we trust, not among the irreversible conditions of humanity. In the first place, the rich and educated should do their duty; they should do those things that pertain not less to their own security and well-being than to those of their less fortunate fellow-creatures. As a general rule, the poor, if left to themselves, will neither act nor contrive. Indigence is inert—sightless, thriftless, shiftless. Every age and every country attest these characteristics of extreme poverty. It is not the destitute, as is often remarked, but those raised a lift above destitution, that look about them—that are active, scheming, self-denying, and foreseeing. If these postulata are true,—which reflection and experience lead us to believe they are—the course open to the affluent is plain and straightforward. They must take charge of the poor, not in the way of misplaced help or sympathy, but of a directive and stirring intelligence. Those who are blind must follow those who can see, those who are sluggish must yield to the impulse of the more energetic.

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